

William Newman
Thatcher Place
Summer Street
Pockham

THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XII.—NEW SERIES, No. 370.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1852.

PRICE 6d.

MARSHALL AND EDRIDGE'S LINE OF AUSTRALASIAN PACKET SHIPS.



THE following First-class Ships, noted for their fast-sailing qualities, and having most superior accommodations for passengers, will sail punctually on their appointed days. Load at the Jetty, London Dock.

Ships.	Tons.	Commanders.	Destination.	To sail.
Royal Exchange	350	J. W. Turner	Sydney	22 Dec.
Maitland	900	W. Henry	Do.	28 Dec.
D. of Wellington	800	R. M. Miller	Do.	5 Jan.
Barend Willem	1100	T. W. Ketgers	Melbourne	27 Dec.
Minerva	900	— Bovin	Geelong	Do.
Lady Macaraghten	900	J. Hibbert	Port Phillip	20 Jan.
Symmetry	450	W. Richardson	Hobart Twn.	29 Dec.
Glenbervie	500	J. White	Do.	5 Jan.
Iris	300	John Dobson	Adelaide	18 Dec.
Timandra	450	G.W. Woodward	Do.	30 Dec.
Brunette	450	— Cousins	Lanncoston	Do.

For terms of Freight or Passage, Dietary Scales, and further particulars, apply to the undersigned, who are constantly despatching a succession of superior First Class Ships (Regular Traders) to each of the Australasian Colonies.

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SITUATIONS WANTED, in, or within 50 miles of London, for TWO YOUTHS, sons of a Dissenting Minister—one 18 years of age as Junior Assistant in the GROCERY, having been two years in the trade; the other, aged 16, has been a year with a Barrister in Town, and wishes for an engagement in a SOLICITOR'S OFFICE. Both can be well recommended as to character and ability.

Address, post paid, to Mr. MIRAMS, Chishill, Essex, near Royston.

A GENTLEMAN (aged 25), who has for nearly ten years held an Appointment in a Public Company, wishes for an ENGAGEMENT as SECRETARY, ASSISTANT-SECRETARY, or CLERK, to a Religious or Benevolent Society, or as Clerk in a House of Business, either in Town or country. The highest testimonials offered. Salary a secondary consideration.

Address, with full particulars, to A. K., care of Mr. Pearce, 18, Arlington-street, Chadwell-street, Pentonville, London.

THE BEST MATTING and MATS of COCOA-NUT FIBRE.—The Jury of Class 23, Great Exhibition, awarded the PRIZE MEDAL to T. TRELOAR, Cocoa-Nut Fibre Manufacturer, 42, Ludgate-hill, London.

JUBILEE OF THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.

AT A MEETING of the COMMITTEE, specially summoned, held at the Society's House, 10, Earl-street, Blackfriars, London, on Monday, December 6, 1852, the Right Honourable the EARL of SHAFTESBURY, President of the Society, in the Chair, it was—

RESOLVED,—

I. That the year commencing March 7, 1853, being the Society's *Fiftieth Year*, be observed as a YEAR OF JUBILEE, with the view—

Of specially commemorating the Divine goodness, so abundantly vouchsafed to the Society in its origin, early history, and subsequent progress;

Of bearing a renewed public testimony to the Divine character and claims of the Bible, and to the right of every individual of the human family to possess and read the same; and

Of promoting, by new and vigorous efforts, the widest possible circulation of the Scriptures, both at home and abroad.

II. That on Monday, March 7, 1853, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, a Special Meeting of the Committee be held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street (in the room where the Society was formed in 1804);—the Committee to be open to all Presidents and Officers of Auxiliary and Branch Societies.

That on Tuesday, March 8, a Special Public Meeting be held in Exeter Hall, in the Strand, at Twelve o'clock precisely; when a statement shall be presented, containing a brief Review of the History and Operations of the Society; to be followed by other Public Meetings in the Metropolis in the autumn of the year, should it be found desirable.

III. That all Clergymen and Ministers throughout the Empire, friendly to the Society, be respectfully requested to present its Objects and Claims to their Congregations, by preaching Sermons, and making Collections in its behalf. Where there is no local impediment, it is submitted that March 13, being the First Lord's Day in the Jubilee Year, would be appropriate for the purpose.

IV. That it be recommended to all the Auxiliaries, Branches, and Associations in the United Kingdom and the Colonies, to celebrate the Jubilee, by setting apart a day most convenient to themselves, for a Special Public Meeting; to be preceded (if not already done) by Sermons and Collections in the various Places of Worship.

V. That a Special Fund be opened, to consist of Donations, Congregational Collections, Sunday-school Contributions, Juvenile and other Offerings, and to be called "The Jubilee Fund" of the BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.

VI. That the JUBILEE FUND be appropriated to the furtherance of the following objects, the Contributors to be at liberty to specify to which of those objects their offering shall be devoted—

1. Special Grants of Bibles and Testaments to PRISONS, SCHOOLS, and MISSIONS, with other charitable and Benevolent Institutions throughout Great Britain.

2. Special grants to IRELAND, in such ways as may hereafter be determined upon.

3. Special efforts in INDIA, AUSTRALIA, and other British Colonies, by Agencies, Grants, or otherwise.

4. Special Grants to CHINA, and such other parts of the world as may appear open to special operations.

5. The establishment of a special and separate FUND, from the annual produce of which pecuniary aid may be granted, at the discretion of the Committee, to persons in the employ of the Society, including the Colporteurs abroad; and to their widows and children, when in circumstances to require such aid.

VII. That these RESOLUTIONS, together with an ADDRESS from the Committee, be sent to all the Auxiliaries and principal Subscribers in this and other countries, to be followed at intervals, throughout the Jubilee Year, by such other Papers and Circulars as may be calculated to diffuse correct information respecting the Society, awaken an interest in the present movement, and secure the permanent co-operation of all professing Christians in the accomplishment of the Society's great and glorious designs.

The Secretaries of Auxiliaries, Branches, and Associations, are requested to convene Special Meetings of their respective Committees, in order to take the subject of the Address and Resolutions into consideration.

All communications respecting the Jubilee to be addressed to the Rev. T. PHILLIPS, Jubilee Secretary, 10, Earl-street, Blackfriars, London.

LONDON (WATFORD) SPRING WATER COMPANY.

TO BE INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

Which will limit the liability of the Shareholders, and in respect of which the Plans, Sections, and Books of Reference, have been duly deposited in compliance with the Standing Orders of Parliament.

(Provisionally Registered under the Act 7 & 8 Vict. cap. 110.)

CAPITAL, \$400,000, IN 16,000 SHARES OF \$25 EACH.

Of which \$1 7s. 6d. per Share will be payable on signing the Parliamentary Contract, and no further call will be made until the act has been obtained.

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Col. MICHAEL EDWARD BAGNOLD, 38, Hamilton-terrace, St. John's-wood.

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(With power to add to their number.)

ENGINEER.

SAMUEL COLLETT HOMERESHAM, Esq., 19, Buckingham-street, Adelphi.

SOLICITORS.

Messrs. MALTRY, ROBINSON, and JACKSON, 7, Bank-buildings, Lothbury.

PARLIAMENTARY AGENTS.

Messrs. LAW, HOLMES, ANTON, and TURNBULL, 19, Fludyer-street, Westminster.

BANKERS.

Sir SAMUEL SCOTT, Bart., and CO., 1, Cavendish-square; and Messrs. CURRIE and CO., 39, Cornhill.

SECRETARY.

BENJAMIN RANKIN, Esq.

TEMPORARY OFFICES.

39, MOORGATE-STREET.

PROSPECTUS.

Application was made to the Legislature in the last Session of Parliament for an Act to incorporate a Company under the above title, and the Bill was carried through the second reading of the House of Commons by a majority of three to one; 196 Members voting in favour of the Bill, and 65 against it.

Subsequently the Bill with ten other Bills relating to the supply of water to the Metropolis were all referred to the same Committee of the House of Commons; but owing to the Bill being taken up the very last in order, it was not until Tuesday, the 14th of June last, that the proceedings upon it could be commenced before the Committee. In consequence of this delay the proceedings could not be completed before the House of Commons was dissolved.

It is therefore now requisite to renew the application to the Legislature in the next Session of Parliament; but the valuable evidence given before the Committee in the last Session in favour of the undertaking and the Bill, although from want of time it could not be completed, has been published by order of the House of Commons in a Blue Book, for the use of Parliament and the Public, and cannot fail materially to facilitate the early obtaining of the powers sought by the present application.

The object of this Company is to supply, at a cheap rate, the inhabitants of the cities of London and Westminster, and the boroughs of St. Marylebone and Finsbury, and the following places intermediate between those and the source of supply,—namely, Barnet, Bushey, Edgware, Keston, Finchley, Hadley,

Hampstead, Harrow on the Hill, Harrow Weald, Hendon, Kingsbury, Mill Hill, Pinner, Stanmore, Sudbury, Tottenham, Watford, Whetstone, Willesden,—with pure soft Spring Water, distributed through pipes constantly charged: so that upon the mere turning of a tap it may be got fresh from the mains, without the intervention of a cistern, even in the top stories of the highest houses.

The water will be procured at Bushey Meadows, near Watford, from the foot of a vast range of chalk hills, through which an enormous volume of subterranean spring water at present escapes in under-ground currents to the sea. In 1840 Mr. Robert Stephenson, the eminent Engineer, after having made a series of experiments and observations on a shaft and borings that had been sunk in the chalk in this locality by Mr. Robert Pates, for the purpose of demonstrating how copiously spring water can be thus obtained for the supply of the Metropolis, reported, as his conclusion, "I am perfectly convinced of the feasibility of the proposed plan as far as regards quantity;" a conclusion that subsequent experience and investigation have confirmed.

Professors Graham, Miller, and Hoffman, the eminent Chemists appointed in 1851 by Government as a Commission to consider the chemical quality of the supply of water to the Metropolis, when alluding to water from the chalk intended to be supplied from Bushey Meadows, thus express themselves in a Report addressed to the then Home Secretary of State, and dated the 17th of June last year:—"The inhabitants of London appear to have within their reach, in these chalk strata, a supply of water, which is asserted, on good authority, to be inexhaustible, and which may be considered as everywhere of a uniform composition and quality. . . . It contains absolutely nothing of organic origin capable of further alteration or decomposition, and is therefore wholly unobjectionable, on the ground of organic constituents. Its clearness and brilliancy also appear perfect, from the complete absence of suspended matter, and are highly attractive. Possessing at all seasons the mean temperature of the year, the same water has an agreeable coolness and freshness, which might certainly be preserved in a great degree by proper means of conveyance and distribution. The only other quality desired in a town supply was softness. . . . The softening operation, by the use of lime" (proposed by Professor Clark, of Aberdeen, which frees the water from 3 grains of chalk per pint, or 1 ton per million gallons, without leaving anything else in the water in the place of the chalk), "is applicable in all seasons to the spring water, which indeed adapts itself with singular facility to that process. . . . The chalk spring waters can thus be commanded with certainty under 3 degrees of hardness, which is probably the extreme limit attainable anywhere in England for a great supply." The water of the present Companies is reported by the same authority to be about 14 degrees of hardness. "The chalk spring water after being softened," resume the learned Commissioners, "is an extremely pure water. It appears to be considerably superior even to the soft water from the streams of the Surrey sands. The chalk water alone is uniform in its excellence at all times, the sources of it lying beyond the influence of weather or season. IN THE JUDGMENT OF THE COMMISSIONERS, THIS SOFTENED CHALK WATER IS ENTITLED, FROM ITS CHEMICAL QUALITY, TO A PREFERENCE OVER ALL OTHERS FOR THE FUTURE SUPPLY OF THE METROPOLIS."

At Bushey Meadows the subterranean spring water can be abundantly procured at a natural elevation of 130 feet above the level of the Thames in London. This water, after being softened, would be pumped through pipes buried in the ground into reservoirs so covered as to maintain the uniform temperature of the water at all seasons, and situated on Stanmore Common at a sufficient elevation to cause by gravity the water to flow through pipes into the district named, and to rise to all the highest grounds and buildings.

At a charge of from one-third to one-half less than the charges of the Grand Junction and West Middlesex Water Companies, a dividend of 10 per cent. would be returned upon the capital expended to carry out the undertaking.

The well-attested superiority of the quality of the water, the practically unlimited quantity at command, and the simple and cheap nature of the works required to procure and distribute it, unite to recommend the undertaking to capitalists as the means for making a safe and profitable investment. The suburban places already named contain 60,000 inhabitants, entirely unsupplied by any Company, and greatly in want of water, while the urgent demand that exists in the Metropolis for so pure and so cheap a water as that now proposed to be supplied is obvious to every one. The Thames water, even when procured above where the tide flows, and after filtration, and when taken direct from the pipes of the consumers before going into any cistern, has been proved to contain much dead and decaying animal and vegetable matter, an average of eighteen different species of living animalcules, besides nearly the same number of various kinds of fungi and other plants and organisms in every half gallon of such water, to say nothing here of the number that there is of each species. The spring water from Watford, after most careful examination, has been found to be quite free from these contaminations; and while the placing at a cheap rate a constant supply of so pure a water within the reach of the inhabitants of the districts of the Metropolis, and the unsupplied places before-named, cannot fail to confer an important and lasting benefit upon them, at the same time it must tend to stimulate in the most effective manner the improvements so much required in the water supply of the other districts. Thus the undertaking has a claim to the support of every inhabitant of this great metropolis.

39, Moorgate-street, December, 1852.

Applications for Shares to be made in the annexed Form, addressed to the Secretary of the Company, on or before Saturday, the 18th of December instant, at the Office, 39, Moorgate-street, or to Messrs. JOHNSON, LONGDEN, and Co., Stock-brokers, Tokenhouse-yard, where Prospectuses and Forms of Application for Shares may be obtained.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

TO THE DIRECTORS OF THE LONDON (WATFORD) SPRING WATER COMPANY.

Gentlemen,—I request that you will allot me Shares of £25 each in the above undertaking, and I agree to accept the same or such less number as you may allot me, and I undertake to pay the Deposit of £1 7s. 6d. per Share thereon, and to execute the Parliamentary Contract and Subscribers' Agreement when required so to do.

Dated this — day of —, 185 —.

Name and Surname in full

Residence

Description

Signature

SARL'S ARGENTINE SILVER PLATE

IS THE BEST SUBSTITUTE FOR SOLID SILVER.

MANUFACTORY, 18, POULTRY (near the Mansion House), LONDON.

THIS unrivalled production continues to give the same satisfaction as when first introduced by SARL and SONS, ten years ago. From its intrinsic value, and brilliant appearance, it far surpasses all other substitutes for solid silver. A new and magnificent stock has just been completed for the present season, to which public inspection is respectfully invited. It comprises SPOONS and FORKS, CORNER DISHES and COVERS, DISH COVERS, EPERGNEs and CANDELABRAS with Beautiful Figures and Classical Designs, TEA and COFFEE EQUIPAGES, CRUST FRAMES, CAKE BASKETS, CANDLESTICKS, SALVERS, TEA TRAYS, DECANTER STANDS, LIQUEUR FRAMES, TEA URNS, and KETTLES, SOUP and SAUCE TUREENS, with every article requisite for the Dinner, Tea, or Breakfast Service. Pamphlets, containing drawings and prices of all the articles, gratis, and sent postage free to all parts of the kingdom. Any article may be had separately as a sample.

SOLE INVENTORS AND MANUFACTURERS,

SARL and SONS, 18, POULTRY,

(Near the MANSION HOUSE), LONDON.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.

SARL and SONS, WATCH MANUFACTURERS, 18, POULTRY (near the Mansion-house), invite attention to their new and very extensive STOCK of GOLD and SILVER WATCHES. The patterns are of the latest style, and the movements of the most highly-finished description. Every make can be had. The following prices will convey an outline of the Stock, combining economy with quality:—

	Gold Cases and Dials.	Silver Cases.
Watches of the Horizontal make, jewelled in four holes, maintaining power, 1st size	£ 5 10 0	£ 3 18 0
Doitto, 2nd size	7 10 0	3 8 0
Doitto, 3rd size	8 10 0	3 10 0
Patent lever movements, detached escapements, jewelled in four or six holes, 2nd size	9 9 0	3 18 0
Doitto, with the flat, fashionable style, with the most highly-finished movements, jewelled in 10 extra holes, 3rd size	14 14 0	5 18 0

A written warranty for accurate performance is given with every watch, and a twelvemonth's trial allowed. A very extensive and splendid assortment of fine gold neck-chains; charged according to the weight of sovereigns.
A pamphlet, containing a list of the prices of the various articles in gold and silver, may be had gratis.—Address,

SARL and SONS, 18, POULTRY,

(Near the MANSION HOUSE), LONDON.

AFTER the CHRISTMAS VACATION, an ASSISTANT will be required, to undertake the English Department in a Classical and Commercial School. A good Penman, Arithmetician, and Draughtsman, who will conscientiously endeavour to advance his Pupil, is most desirable. Apply, pre-paid, to "Lancashire," with Terms and Qualification, care of Mr. George Osborne, 20, Change-alley, Cornhill, London.

THE WEST of ENGLAND DISSENTERS'

PROPRIETARY SCHOOL, TAUNTON, will re-open after the Christmas vacation, on Tuesday, the 18th of January, 1853. President—T. Thompson, Esq., Poundford Park, Taunton. Vice-Presidents—E. Ash, Esq.; W. D. Willis, Esq.; and H. O. Willis, Esq., Bristol. Treasurer—S. Pollard, Esq., Taunton. Honorary Secretaries—The Rev. H. Addiscott, and the Rev. H. Quick, Taunton.

All applications for Terms, and the admission of Pupils, to be made to the Rev. James Bewglass, LL.D., Principal; or to the Rev. J. S. Underwood, Corresponding Secretary, Taunton.

FROMFIELD, FROME.

MRS. PORTER purposes to receive a limited number of **YOUNG LADIES** for instruction in the various branches of a liberal Education. References are kindly permitted to the Rev. C. J. Middleitch, Rev. S. Manning, Rev. D. Anthony, B.A., and John Sheppard, Esq., Frome; Rev. A. Reed, D.D., Hackney; Rev. J. H. Hinton, M.A., Bartholomew-close, London; Rev. Evan Davies, Richmond; Rev. Spedding Curwen, Reading; Rev. T. F. Newman, Shortwood; Rev. W. Robinson, Cambridge; Rev. J. E. Simmons, M.A., Buntingham; D. Rawlings, Esq., 7, Hanover Villa, Kensington Park, London; H. Smith, Esq., Muswell-hill, London; and R. Daintree, Esq., Fenton, Huntingdonshire.

AMERSHAM, BUCKS.

AT MISS COX'S ESTABLISHMENT, Young Ladies are boarded, and instructed in the French Language, Drawing, and the various branches of a solid English Education, at 35 Guineas per annum. Pupils under 9 years of age at 20 Guineas per annum; Laundress, 5 Guineas.—The following accomplishments are Extras, viz., the German Language and Music, each 4 Guineas per annum—the latter, if taught by the Master, 6 Guineas; Singing, 2 Guineas per annum. Instruction on the Harp or Concertina charged by the lesson.—In this Establishment the French and German Languages are taught by Native Professors.

There is daily communication to and from London, by omnibus, from the Watford Station on the London and North Western Railway.

MISS COX will be happy to forward a Prospectus on application, and furnish any additional information that may be desired. References are kindly permitted to the Rev. W. A. Salter, and to E. West, Esq., Amersham, and to the parents of pupils now at the school.

MISS COX intends to remain at No. 11, Queen-square, Bloomsbury, London, from the 4th to the 7th of January next.

EDUCATION FOR YOUNG LADIES.

King-street, Leicester.

THE MISSES MIALI, whose School has been established for upwards of Ten Years, will have **VACANCIES FOR BOARDERS** after the Christmas Vacation. The advantages enjoyed by their Pupils are of a superior order, affording them a liberal and solid education; the strictest attention being paid to the formation of their character, and to their moral and religious training. The course of instruction pursued in this Establishment is based upon the principle of natural and careful cultivation, rather than of constrained exertion—of developing the characteristic capabilities of the children under their care, rendering their studies a pleasure rather than a task.

TERMS, THIRTY GUINEAS PER ANNUM.

The best Masters are engaged for French, German, Drawing, Music, Singing, and Deportment.

References:—Rev. G. Legge, LL.D., Rev. J. P. Murrell, and Rev. J. Smadmore, Leicester; Rev. J. Sutcliffe, Ashton-under-Lyne; Mr. Sunderland, Ashton-under-Lyne; and their brothers, Rev. J. G. Miall, Bradford, Rev. G. E. Miall, Ullesthorpe, and Mr. E. Miall, Editor of the *Nonconformist*, Horse-shoe-court, Ludgate-hill.

SALISBURY.

MRS. J. W. TODD has **TWO VACANCIES**

in her **SELECT SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES**, the details of which will be Recomed on WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 19th, 1853. The course of Tuition pursued in this Establishment embraces the entire routine of a thorough English education—the French, Italian, German, and Latin Languages; Drawing, Painting, Music, and Singing; together with a compendium of Natural and Moral Philosophy, and the general range of polite literature. The very limited number received accords to the pupils all the domestic comforts and supervision of home; and no efforts are spared to combine pleasure with their pursuit of knowledge—to render their scholastic duties spontaneous rather than compulsory; and, by assiduous culture of their intellectual and moral powers, to habituate them to the exercise of independent thought and enlightened piety.

French is spoken daily by the pupils—a resident native of France.

Terms, including French and Latin, from Twenty-five to Thirty Guineas per annum.

References:—E. Harris, Esq., late M.P., Leicester; H. Brown, Esq., M.P., Tewkesbury; Apsley Pellatt, Esq., M.P., Staines; Mrs. Clara L. Balfour, Paddington; the Revs. Dr. Redford, Worcester; Dr. Andrews, Northampton; Thomas Thomas, Pontypool College; F. Trevellick, Secretary to the Baptist Mission; A. M. Stalker, Leeds; J. P. Murrell, Leicester; R. Keynes, Blandford; S. J. Davis, London; T. Winter and G. H. Dyer, Bristol; J. J. Brown, Reading; G. J. Middleitch and S. Manning, Frome; J. Foweraker, Esq., Rathmines Castle, Dublin; J. Thorne, Esq., Salisbury; Daniel Pratt, Esq., London; H. and W. Todd, Esqrs., Dublin.

VOLUNTARY SCHOOL ASSOCIATION, Instituted for the TRAINING of TEACHERS, and the Establishment of Schools for Popular Instruction, apart from all State aid or interference.

THE COMMITTEE hereby give Notice, that there being Vacancies in their Normal Training School for **YOUNG MEN**, they are open to receive applications from such young persons as are desirous of becoming Teachers.

Applications to be made to the Secretary, 7, Walworth-place, Walworth-road.

DOUGLAS ALLPORT, Secretary.

THE MANCHESTER EDUCATION BILLS.

AT a Meeting of the Committee for opposing the progress through Parliament of the Manchester Education Bills, held at the Guildhall Coffee-house, London, December 10, 1852,

SAMUEL MORLEY, Esq., in the chair,

It was resolved:—

"That, in prospect of the reappointment by the House of Commons of the Manchester Education Committee, it is important and necessary that this Committee should continue in existence, in order that proceedings in Parliament may be closely watched, and an opposition to the progress of both the education bills be steadfastly maintained."

(Signed) SAMUEL MORLEY, Chairman.
J. H. HINTON, Secretary.**BEST WALL'S-END SCREENED**

COALS..... 28s. per Ton delivered.
NEWCASTLE..... 28s. Ditto Ditto.
LARGE INLAND... 19s. 6d. Ditto Ditto.

BEST WELSH COALS, a most powerful fuel (burning free from smoke), strongly recommended for Steam purposes, at a reduced price.

E. and W. STURGE respectfully submit their present prices of Coals, and assure their friends and the Public that all orders receive the strictest attention as to quality, size, &c.

N.B.—The *Island Coal* will keep alight for hours without stirring, which renders it valuable where a fire is required at night.

E. and W. STURGE, COAL MERCHANTS, BRIDGE-WHARF, CITY-ROAD.

KERR and STRANG, Perfumers and Wig

Makers, 124, LEADENHALL-STREET, LONDON, respectfully inform the Nobility and Public, that they have invented and brought to the greatest perfection the following leading articles, besides numerous others:—Their Ventilating Natural Curl; Ladies and Gentlemen's Perukes, either Crops or Full Dress, with Partings and Curls so natural as to defy detection, and with or without their Improved Metallic Springs; Ventilating Fronts, Bandeaux Borders, Nattes, Bands à la Reine, &c.; also, their Instantaneous Liquid Hair-Dye, the only dye that really answers for all colours, and never fades nor acquires that unnatural red or purple tint common to all other dyes; it is permanent, free from smell, and perfectly harmless. Any lady or gentleman, sceptical of its effects, in dying any shade of colour, can have it applied, free of any charge, at **KERR and STRANG'S**, 124, LEADENHALL-STREET.

Sold in cases at 7s. 6d., 15s., and 20s. Samples 3s. 6d., sent to all parts on receipt of Post-order or Stamp.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE, 1853.—TO IN-

TENDING EXHIBITORS.—Artists, architects, builders, proprietors of mines, quarries, forests, manufacturers, ship-builders, inventors of improved machinery, patentees, and parties having objects which it is desirable to exhibit to multitudes of all classes, are informed that opportunities will be afforded in the new Crystal Palace for the display of works of art, raw materials in marble, brick, stone, slab, granite, &c., machinery in motion, models of ships and steam-boats, fountains, draining, and irrigating contrivances, agricultural implements, carriages, furniture, musical instruments, carpets, curtains, porcelain, glass chandeliers, gas apparatus, tessellated pavement and inlaid wood floors, church furniture, stoves and grates, papier maché, gold and silver, electro plate, &c., &c. Rent will be charged for space, and exhibitors will be permitted to affix prices, and to effect sales within the building, under certain regulations.

Written applications for space may be made to Mr. T. Belshaw, managing superintendent of exhibitors' space.

Mr. Belshaw will be at the offices of the company at London-bridge daily, from one to three, to afford personal explanations to intending exhibitors.

By order, GEORGE GROVE, Secretary.

3, Adelaide-place, London-bridge.

NATIONAL FREEHOLD LAND SOCIETY.

WEEKLY REPORT, December 11, 1852.

	Last Totals.	During the Week.	Present Totals.
Cash received	£387,371 2 3	£5,443 2 11	£342,714 5 2
Shares issued.	40,539	503	41,041

Shares drawn this day:—7,183, 4,344, 27,853, 6,551, 36,937, 38,389, 23,314, 35,881, 37,828, 11,791, 32,131, 10,009, 13,936, 33,606, 31,415, 12,389, 12,053, 38,182, 28,539, 26,181, 7,483, 32,223, 28,269, 25,216, 5,480, 11,418, 35,465, 23,378, 13,697, 21,412, 26,096, 9,568, 1,523, 17,150, 25,289, 23,950, 5,233, 37,467, 14,016, 18,929, 40,784, 22,977, 25,373, 16,485, 24,339, 16,583, 34,707, 40,578, 37,584, 30,956, 4,325, 10,451, 33,345, 34,816, 3,770, 17,886, 13,583, 590, 30,346, 4,413, 36,640, 6,298, 2,439, 32,179, 39,308, 36,896, 699, 27,949, 19,985, 26,583, 30,159, 31,871, 14,130, 18,983, 30,495, 2,531, 15,158, 24,412, 33,345, 21,562, 23,455, 30,433, 14,420, 1,431.

The shares numbered 19,174, 21,063, 15,406, 9,879, 29,432, 27,724, and 5,993, were also drawn; but as the subscriptions thereon were in arrears, the holders thereof have lost the benefit of this drawing.

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PARTICIPATION IN PROFITS.—Policies participate in the Profits in proportion to the number and amount of the Premiums paid between every division, so that, if only one year's Premium be received prior to the Books being closed for any division, the Policy on which it was paid will obtain its due share. The Books close for the next division on 30th June, 1853, therefore those who effect Policies before the 30th June next, will be entitled to one year's additional share of Profits over later assurers.

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GEORGE H. PINCKARD, Resident Secretary.

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THE Nonconformist.

THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XII.—NEW SERIES, No. 370.]

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ECCLIASTICAL AFFAIRS.

ECCLIASTICAL JURISDICTION IN WILL CASES.

In those good olden times which our Young Englanders are anxious to recall, when scarcely a layman could boast of being able to read, and barons of the realm subscribed their names with a mark, there was doubtless some reason why the Church, which enjoyed a practical monopoly of all the arts connected with literature, should have the exclusive superintendence of those transactions the validity of which rested upon written documents. The clergy alone were competent to handle the pen, and every arrangement of social life which needed to be embodied in a permanent record, was naturally entrusted to their care and supervision. Hence, it is not surprising, that all testamentary proceedings should have fallen under their control. Superstition on the one hand, and worldly convenience, or rather necessity on the other, dictated the employment of the clerical order in all that related to the bequests of the dead. It was supposed, of course, that the Church could not but be faithful, and it was felt that in matters resting so entirely on written documents, the clergy alone were competent to administer even-handed justice. Out of this state of things has arisen one of the greatest anomalies of the age, the testamentary jurisdiction of Ecclesiastical Courts.

It seems to have been by an accidental oversight only that jurisdiction was left to the Church in testamentary matters.* At the period of the Reformation, a statute was passed [1st of Edward VI., cap. 2, sec. 3] which put a temporary close to this long-endured evil. "Whereas the archbishops, bishops, and other spiritual persons in this realm, do use process in their own names and in such form as was used in the time of the usurped power of the Bishop of Rome, contrary to the form and process of common law; be it enacted that all causes of instance between party and party, probates of testaments, administrations, and inventory, shall be made in the name and with the style of the king, as in writs original or judicial at the common law." This act was repealed by the 1st of Mary, cap. 2, which again was set aside by the 1st of James, cap. 25, sec. 28. But it had been forgotten that there was an intervening statute [1st of Philip and Mary, cap. 8, sec. 54] which placed "the ecclesiastical jurisdiction in the same state for process of suits, and as large as the said jurisdiction was in the 20th year of Henry VIII.," and so by a mere accident "the usurped power of the Bishop of Rome" has been perpetuated in our Ecclesiastical Courts down to the present time.

Two facts of great significance are brought into prominence by Mr. Thomas Clark, in his work on "Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction in Temporal Concerns"—the first, that this is the only country in which temporal concerns are under ecclesiastical

jurisdiction, not even excepting the Papal dominions—and the second, that this is the only country in which wills of both real and personal estate are under the jurisdiction of different tribunals. In this highly enlightened kingdom, the courts of common law exercise exclusive jurisdiction over all testamentary devises of *real* estate—the ecclesiastical courts, over bequests of *personal* estate. Imagination can scarcely conceive tribunals more differently constituted. In the first case, the decision rests with twelve impartial men, who are aided in forming their judgment by a cross-examination of witnesses in open court, and by the directions of a judge who has no controlling power whatever—in the last case, it depends on the absolute power, will, and decree of the judge, acting upon written evidence taken in private. There is not the slightest reason on earth why this difference should exist.

Several good and valid grounds may be assigned for withdrawing all jurisdiction in temporal affairs from ecclesiastical courts, and giving it to our courts of common law—but, perhaps, in this utilitarian age, the following will be generally deemed most conclusive. All our Church Courts, then, more especially in what relates to wills, are needlessly cumbrous in their machinery, are extremely expensive, and give no security whatever for the efficient performance of the duties they undertake. We might give copious illustrations of each of these particulars did our space permit—but, probably, none of our readers who has had to prove a will, or to administer the personal estate of a departed friend, needs more than to be referred back to his own experience. The number of these Courts, their complicated regulations, the multitudinous pretences they set up for fleecing legatees, the sinecures attaching to them, and the insecurity of documents committed to their care, constitute altogether one of the most infamous blots on the character of our country. Nothing can be worse. All men of all parties who have given attention to the subject condemn these tribunals as, to use a hackneyed phrase, "an unmitigable nuisance."

The nuisance, however, bids fair to be perpetuated, at least if her Majesty's present advisers can carry out their views. True, they have not, as yet, put us into formal possession of their intentions; but we gather, from casual expressions, that they have no intention of withdrawing testamentary matters from ecclesiastical jurisdiction. A Derby Administration is not likely to rob the Established Church of any of her prerogatives, anomalous and ill-founded though they may be—nor are bishops very likely voluntarily to surrender a power which, besides increasing their importance, ministers to their wealth. We anticipate, therefore, from such a Ministry, prompted by such clerical advisers as Bishop Blomfield, a show of reform, and a retention of the main mischief to be remedied—a centralization, possibly, of the now scattered and disjointed machinery, but a determined effort to perpetuate the confusion of matters ecclesiastical and civil. Nor should we be greatly surprised if the leading Whigs and Peelites should aid the Cabinet in resisting an entire abolition of the present irrational and utterly indefensible system.

Under these circumstances, we learn with much satisfaction that the matter will be brought before Parliament, soon after the Christmas recess, by a liberal and independent member of the House of Commons, in a shape to test the views of that House on the principle of placing any portion of our civil interests under Church superintendence. There can be no reason in the world why Ecclesiastical Courts should have jurisdiction in testamentary matters of any kind—not a show of reason why they should have jurisdiction in wills relating to personal, more than to real estate. The existing system is a relic of priest-ridden times, indefensible in theory, and exceedingly mischievous in practice. But inasmuch as it is connected with the Established Church, there can be no doubt that a strenuous attempt will be made to uphold it in some form, equally bad in principle, even if somewhat modified in appear-

ance. Any abuse may be more easily abolished than an ecclesiastical one.

We trust, therefore, our friends will be on the alert to lend their aid on the occasion to which we are looking forward. As soon as the projected measure is brought under the notice of Parliament, we hope they will petition that it may speedily be passed into law, and will, in addition, memorialize their respective members to give it a hearty support. The jurisdiction of the Church in civil cases constitutes one feature of the connexion between Church and State which it is our main object to put an end to. By abolishing that jurisdiction, we shall succeed in destroying one of the ties by which the two institutions are held together. We feel confident, moreover, that we may anticipate the active assistance of the British Anti-state-church Association, in regard to this matter. The object aimed at falls within the legitimate scope of their operations. In many ways they can lend it very effective support. It is certain that we must advance to the consummation of our wishes steadily, and step by step, never losing sight of the main point, but never overlooking those minor points which will conduce to it. Thus and thus only can we expect to gain ground permanently on the gigantic foe. We may probably have to return to the subject hereafter—meanwhile, we commend it to the serious reflection of our friends, and entreat them to be prepared to "quit themselves like men" when the proper season for action shall arrive.

EVERY LITTLE HELPS.

We insert elsewhere a copy of a letter from Mr. Blackett, M.P. for Newcastle, to the Secretary of the Religious Freedom Society of that town, in reference to ecclesiastical questions likely to come before Parliament. Mr. Blackett is a Liberal, a general supporter of Whig principles, but one who, we imagine, is not likely to go out of his way to acquaint himself with topics in which Nonconformists are especially interested. He is, in fact, one of that very numerous class who need a little outward stimulus to keep them alive to questions of ecclesiastical importance. Here is an ample field for the exertions of zealous Anti-state-churchmen, in which, without expense, with very little trouble, and with much effect, they may serve the cause they have at heart. We commend to their imitation the example of the Newcastle and Gateshead Religious Freedom Society—a body active and persevering in the discharge of its duties. There is no question bearing upon the principles upon which the Society is founded, but we find it busy in eliciting the sentiments of the representatives of the borough. The consequence is, that the members for Newcastle are more than usually attentive to these topics. What, in this instance, is done by a society, may be done almost as well by individuals. Letters from constituents, calling the attention of their representatives to particular subjects, will always tell, more or less—however lowly the position of the writer; and may prove a most powerful adjunct to direct agitation. Now that ecclesiastical topics are likely to receive increased attention in Parliament, we believe there is no more likely means of influencing individual members. It is surprising how much may be done in this way by a man in earnest. Greatly would such a plan, generally acted upon, strengthen the hands of those who will have to fight the battle of free religion in the House of Commons. Sit down for a moment, gentle reader, and endeavour to estimate the aggregate effect of, say half-a-dozen respectful appeals on ecclesiastical questions addressed to each member during the session, and we are sure we need say nothing further to induce all who have time and opportunity to have recourse to this quiet but effectual mode of advancing their principles.

SCOTTISH ANTI-STATE-CHURCH ASSOCIATION.—At a meeting of the Executive Committee and Council of this Association, on Monday, William Duncan, Esq., in the chair, Mr. Allen, the secretary, reported that during the last month, public meetings in connexion with the Association had been held in Cold-

* Vide Muscutt's "History of Church Laws in England," pp. 57-64.

stream, Aberdeen, Dunbar, Arbroath, and Brechin, at which addresses had been delivered by himself and other friends of the Voluntary principle. The branch committee in Aberdeen had appointed a collector to canvass the city for subscriptions, and an interest in the question seemed to be awakened there. His visits to the other towns were also encouraging. The subject of the proposed new bill on the annuity-tax was brought under the notice of the committee, and, after some discussion, it was remitted to the chairman's committee to prepare a Report, in the shape of one or more resolutions, expressing the views of the executive with regard to the Parliamentary notice on this question given by the Town Council—the Report to be submitted and discussed at an adjourned meeting to be held next Monday. From the conversation that took place, it seemed to be the general opinion that the bill, as indicated in the Lord Provost's statement to the Town Council, should be opposed.—*Edinburgh News.*

CLERGY RESERVES AND CHURCH-RATES.—The Secretary of the Newcastle and Gateshead Religious Freedom Society has (says the *Newcastle Guardian*) received from Mr. Blackett, M.P., the following letter:—

10, Eaton-place West, December 8, 1852.
MY DEAR SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated yesterday, in which you call my attention to the questions of the Canada Clergy Reserves, Church-rates, and Parish Vestry Meetings.

The first of these questions is one in which I have long taken a deep interest, as affecting not only the principles of religious freedom, but those of sound colonial policy. I shall cordially support the bill of which my friend Sir William Molesworth has given notice; and I shall do so, mainly, on the grounds laid down by Lord Grey in the excellent despatch which Sir John Pakington has reversed (and which I regret not to have at hand, that I might quote the passage verbally):—namely, that matters of religious endowments and education are peculiarly local questions, and that the only duty of the Imperial Government concerning them is to give full effect to the wishes of the colony. I say this, wholly irrespectively of the way in which the Canadian Legislature proposes to deal with the Clergy Reserves, being fully satisfied that the representatives of Canada are better qualified to decide on a purely Canadian question than those of the United Kingdom.

With regard to Church-rates, I explained, in the course of the summer, that I was in favour of their total abolition. I was glad to learn that a long time had passed since the tyrannical principles of the law had been enforced in Newcastle, and I cheerfully recognise the judicious and Christian spirit evinced in this respect by the authorities of the Established Church. I regret, however, to hear, from the instances mentioned in your letter, that this wise example has not been universally followed in the neighbourhood.

The question of Parish Vestry Meetings is comparatively new to me; but I have no hesitation in acquiescing in the views expressed by yourself, and the correspondents whom you mention. As it is our object to gain the greatest possible publicity for the announcement of parish vestry meetings, it seems absurd to affix such notices exclusively to places frequented only by the members of one religious denomination. I am not aware that the matter has been brought before Parliament, but I shall, of course, be glad to take your directions on the subject.

I beg to remain, dear Sir,
Always your faithful Servant,
JOHN B. BLACKETT.

THE TYNEMOUTH CHURCH-RATE SEIZURES.—Great indignation has been felt with the mode of levying the distraints for church-rates upon the members of the Society of Friends in North Shields, as reported last week. A bill of costs has been handed in to the Friends, of which ten guineas is for a "bum" holding possession of the goods six days!—*Sunderland Herald.*

BREMSTON ON THE SAINTS.—"It would be folly," said Major Bremston to Flewker, on the eve of the Derby election, "to fight with such a candidate as Sir Digby Mackworth. In fact, saints are not fit for contested elections." Afterwards, the Major said he thought he had got "a candidate with £1,000—a good anti-Popery man."

THE LATE DOMESTIC TRAGEDY IN PARIS.—The unfortunate affair through which Mr. Moreton, late correspondent at Paris for the *Daily News*, came by his death, a few weeks since, is forthwith about to become the subject of legal investigation. On Thursday last, Mr. Bower, accompanied by a member of his family and some friends, left London for Paris, to surrender himself to the French authorities. This step, on the part of the latter-named gentleman, is purely a voluntary one, and was decided upon against the advice of his friends.—*Observer.*

MR. W. L. M. LESCHALLAS, wholesale stationer, of Budge-row, and Chatham, 57 years of age, committed suicide early on Monday morning, by shooting himself. It appears that the deceased was subject to fits of depression, and attempted to commit suicide in a similar manner in March last. His brother, Mr. John Leschallas, said that he had been suffering mentally for more than twelve months. The disorder commenced some time after a mill, that formed a principal part of his business, being destroyed by fire, and he had an erroneous impression that he was in consequence going to ruin. His opinion was, that the business was too great for him to carry on. The jury returned a verdict of "Temporary insanity."

THE GENERAL BOARD OF HEALTH.—By a bill, lately printed, it is proposed to establish local boards of health at the following places:—Wakefield, Elland, Wallasey, Dudley, Barnsley, Dorchester, Brighton, and Welshpool.

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL INTELLIGENCE.

TESTIMONIAL TO THE REV. DR. BURDER.

About 100 brethren and friends of the Rev. Dr. Burder dined together yesterday week, at the spacious school-rooms of the Congregational church, St. Thomas's-square, Hackney, on the occasion of his being presented with a testimonial by his church and congregation, on his retirement from the pastoral office. The chair was occupied by J. Morley, Esq. The dinner over, and the usual loyal toasts having been drunk, the Chairman called upon Mr. Tozer, one of the deacons, who read an address to Dr. Burder from the church, expressive of their feelings upon the termination of the doctor's pastoral relationship; recounting his services through nearly half a century of experience; and congratulating him that, through so many years he had retained, even with growing ardour, his attachment to those evangelical principles of truth with which the name of his honoured father was so eminently associated, in an age when their revival shed new life upon the religious history of our land.

Your voice from the pulpit has sent forth no uncertain sound, but has ever expounded with distinctness, and proclaimed with sympathy, that glorious gospel of the blessed God, upon the full manifestation of which, above all else, the prosperity of our churches must for ever depend. We congratulate you, further, dear Sir, that from the beginning of your public life you have maintained a character not only above reproach, not only unimpeachable by the most censorious, but one adorned by so much of Christian dignity, refinement, and courteousness, as to win the esteem and admiration of all who have been honoured with your acquaintance, embracing a circle very much wider than that which surrounds most of your ministerial brethren.

The address proceeds:—

It would be unbecoming the close of a pastoral relationship such as yours has been, much honoured friend, not to signalize it by some significant act, by some practical proof of love, as well as by words of sincere affection tendered to you, and of devout acknowledgment addressed to God. After much careful deliberation, it appeared to us most useful in itself, most appropriate in connexion with your past collegiate services, and most welcome and gratifying to your own mind, viewed as a method of perpetuating usefulness in association with your name through future ages, to establish a foundation at New College, to be called "The Burder Scholarship." Accordingly, a sum of £1,000 has been raised for that purpose; and we cannot forbear adding, that it has been obtained with so much ease, and contributed with so much pleasure, as greatly to increase our gratification in publicly communicating to you the fact this day.

The address concluded with the expression of a hope that the church might still share in the doctor's occasional ministrations.

Mr. Heudebourn, one of the deacons, then addressed the meeting. He was followed by Mr. Pitman, one of his colleagues, who gave an interesting account of the circumstances under which the testimonial had originated. The testimonial was a free-will offering. There had been no begging for it. When it was announced, subscriptions instantly flowed in from all quarters. Some contributed as much as £200; but the list also recorded sums of half-a-crown, a shilling, sixpence, and even three-pence [cheers]. It was thus that each of the members, according to their several abilities, aided in the testimonial which was now offered to the acceptance of their venerable and beloved pastor ["hear, hear," and cheers].

Mr. Rutt and Mr. Atkins bore testimony to the official and private worth of their beloved pastor.

Dr. Burder, in responding to the address, acknowledged, in devout language, his gratitude to the Giver of all grace for the health and strength, encouragement and comfort, with which he had been favoured during the forty-one years of his ministry, and the thirty-nine of his pastorate. He concluded as follows:—

In entering on my seventieth year, and not venturing to repeat the hazardous experiment of taking another colleague, I have thought myself, after much deliberation, counsel, and prayer, justified in resigning into the hands of the church the charge I have so long sustained. In retiring, however, from the pastoral charge, I do not consider myself as closing my ministry. God forbid that it should now terminate. I shall still be most desirous of improving such opportunities as may be afforded me of pulpit usefulness. May I find, through the blessing of God, in occasional services, some relief under the privation which I expect intensely to feel in vacating the pulpit, which has been to me, through a long succession of years, the hallowed place of my highest enjoyments! [cheers.] And now my affectionate and cordial acknowledgments are due to my kind friends and loving brethren and sisters, for the munificent testimonial which I have just received. I read in the name of every contributor a symbol of Christian love, still more expressive than any of the figures which indicate the amount of their respective contributions. And be assured, dear friends, that the object to which your subscriptions are devoted is peculiarly gratifying to my heart [hear]. In a way quite unsought by myself, I have been connected with college training for the Christian ministry from an early period of my life. It is more than forty-five years since I became a tutor at Wyndley College; and, during twenty years, I took part in tuition, first at Hoxton, and afterwards at High-bury College. I scarcely know which of the two engagements—that of college tuition, or that of the Christian ministry—has yielded me the greater amount of enjoyment; and I scarcely know which to regard as the more important in my own career of service to our Divine Lord and Master. In looking around on many of my beloved brethren in the ministry who have this day favoured us with their presence, I am most pleasantly reminded of college engagements long since past, but never to be forgotten; and I rejoice to see among them not a few refreshing mementoes of Christian

friendship now matured, the buddings of which were first put forth in college classes [hear, hear]. In New College—in which three of our academic institutions are now united and blended—I cannot but take the deepest interest. May God honour and prosper it for generations yet to come, and render it, on a large scale, a blessing to the Church and to the world [cheers].

The Rev. George Clayton adverted to his early friendship with Dr. Burder, commenced at the Weigh-house chapel in 1801. Their beloved pastor had told them what the theme of his ministry had been; he had never ceased to glory in the cross of Christ [hear, hear]. This meeting was to do homage to that cause, by giving expression to an entire and undeviating attachment to the great principles which it embraces [hear, hear]. The vast importance of the perpetuity of the Christian ministry, in opposition to all that was said to the contrary, was another principle obviously involved in the very act of founding a scholarship for the education of young men for that responsible and honourable office [hear, hear]. Mr. Clayton concluded by characterising the Doctor's writings, and predicting that they would be studied in the generations to come, when the writer, and all who now live, should be numbered with the dead.

The Rev. Dr. Morison, as the editor of the *Evangelical Magazine*, spoke of Dr. Burder in connexion with that periodical, which had come to him as an heirloom from the patriarch of the Burder family. In 1811 he was placed under the Doctor's care as one of the tutors of Hoxton College [hear, hear]. At that period his personal demeanour to the students was such as to draw towards him the confidence and affection of the young men which any man in a similar position might feel proud to enjoy [hear, hear]. He was bound also to say, that the care, diligence, kindness, and illumination which the Doctor brought to his office as tutor, in the department of service which devolved upon him, was such as to bring all the individuals connected with his class under obligations which they would never be able to discharge [hear, hear]. He expressed a strong hope, and an ardent desire that the evening of the Doctor's life, now that he was retiring from the sphere in which he had been so long honoured and blessed, would be equally peaceful, as there could be no doubt it would be active and useful [hear, hear].

The Rev. Thomas Binney next addressed the assembly as a co-trustee with Dr. Burder of the fund of the late Mr. Coward. He related the following anecdote:—

In December, 1817, or in January, 1818, on a Saturday evening, two youths, both under twenty, arrived in London. They had a letter to deliver at the further end of Oxford-street, and then to return to Old-street-road. They were very raw, as the meeting would see from a brief statement of facts. These lads got, after a good deal of trouble, to one end of Oxford-street, and they went up one side the street, looking carefully at every door, to find the house which they wanted; but, not finding it on that side, they passed over, and came back again on the other side the way, and at length discovered the place which they sought exactly opposite the point from which they started [laughter]. Having delivered the letter, they set off again to seek Old-street-road, which they reached, after traversing a very circuitous route late at night. This little narrative was sufficient to show that these lads were very verdant [hear, and a laugh]. They were entire strangers to the metropolis; they knew nobody, and nobody knew them. All was strange and new [hear, hear]. On the following Sunday morning, they went to Hoxton Chapel and heard Dr. Harris—he did not allude to the respected President of New College [laughter and cheers]—they went to the same place again in the evening, and heard Dr. Burder—not Doctor then, but Mr. Burder [cheers]. This was the manner in which those lads from the north, who were going to College, spent their first Sunday in London [hear, hear]. But the most singular part of the matter was, that one of these lads now found himself at the same table with Dr. Burder [cheers]—the beginning of his acquaintance with the Doctor being as he had stated [hear, hear]. It would seem, moreover, that their now venerable friend had been one of the tutors in that very College, to which he (Mr. Binney) was going; and now he, himself, stood there as one of the trustees of that same College [hear, hear]—and was placed next to the chair when the former tutor was taking leave of the church and congregation which he had served for eight and thirty years! [hear, hear.] At the period to which he had first alluded, nobody in London knew that there was such a being in existence as Thomas Binney; and now it was just possible that there was some half-dozen people in the same city who knew him well [laughter and cheers].

He had always entertained the highest respect for Dr. Burder as a public man, and had looked up to him with the warmest Christian regard and affection [hear, hear]. A great deal had been said of late about the Duke of Wellington and his sense of duty. But had not this also been the ruling principle of Dr. Burder's life? [hear.] He would not go so far as to say that Dr. Burder was the Wellington of the Church; but, at least, he was the Wellington of Hackney [hear, and cheers].

The Rev. John Stoughton, also a trustee of the Coward Fund, and formerly a pupil of Dr. Burder's also, expressed the pleasure he felt in being permitted to unite in the proceedings of the day.

The Rev. Dr. Harris was also a pupil of Dr. Burder—

Would that he had profited more by his valuable instruction; but he could say, that from those days to the present, he never thought of his old tutor but with the most affectionate regard [hear, hear]. He could not refrain from joining in the congratulations which had been addressed to the Doctor on his long career of honour and usefulness; he congratulated the church, also, which had shown itself capable of so noble, generous, and laudable an act. Certainly, no more appropriate testimonial could have been devised, considering that Dr. Burder had spent so large a portion of his life

in immediate connexion with collegiate institutions [hear, hear]. And, moreover, when this testimonial had so direct a relation to the interests of New College, it was natural and proper that he (Dr. Harris) should feel, as he did, a special interest in the proceedings of the day [hear, hear].

Professor Godwin admired the present work, which had been achieved by the church at Hackney. They had thought, first, of their own times, and then, in the second place, sought to confer a blessing upon their posterity [hear, hear]. As a Professor in New College, he thanked the church for what it had done in this matter for the benefit of that institution.

The Rev. Dr. Campbell highly eulogized Dr. Burder, who had "never attempted to introduce a new gospel or any new-fangled methods," and who had obtained such general love and respect. He was glad to find that the Doctor did not intend to relinquish preaching, and trusted that he would be found in one or other of their pulpits for many a day to come [hear, hear]. The old men as well as the young ones were wanted in the pulpit; they form a happy junction [hear]. They might reasonably hope that Dr. Burder's preaching days would continue for a long time yet. A word as to the matter of visitation.

It was needed, although it was one of the most difficult things under heaven to discharge this duty well [hear, hear]. Very few men could do their pastoral work efficiently, and at the same time thoroughly prepare themselves for pulpit labour [hear, hear]. How, then, could this state of things be remedied? His own judgment was, that all the large churches ought to have at least two pastors. The Puritans understood this, and so did the Papists, and the progress of their systems was occasioned, in a very great measure, by the itinerant priesthood. The present generation demanded on the part of the preacher severe labour upon that which he brought into the pulpit; and the public services, also, which the Christian ministers in the present day were called upon to perform, and which he must attend to, were far more arduous than in former times, which made it next to impossible for one man to attend with efficiency to both departments of labour [hear, hear]. Somehow or other, Congregationalists did not seem able to effect this species of ecclesiastical matrimony [hear, hear]. Episcopalians, Presbyterians, and Methodists did it, and the result was apparent. Then, why was it that Independents could not do the same? [hear, hear.] The consequence of their not being able to do so led to the retirement of men from the pastoral office while they were as able as ever to preach, but who could not visit the people at their own homes [hear, hear].

The Rev. G. Smith, Secretary of the Congregational Union, adverted to the fact that Dr. Burder had for years been "the calm, enlightened, and consistent advocate of Congregational principles. He had not been among the number who had cried out very noisily against the Church of England, yet not the less a zealous Nonconformist, and a defender of the great principles of Protestant Dissent." His retirement would be severely felt by the church.

Mr. Josiah Conder could not help adverting to the circumstance that the Burder scholarship would not be the first that had been founded in connexion with New College; and it was a pleasing reflection, that, as the first scholarship was connected with the name of the late learned and venerable president of Homerton College, the second would be identified with Highbury College; and no name more worthy of being associated with that of Dr. Pys Smith, as representing Highbury College, could have been selected than that of Dr. Henry Foster Burder [cheers]. He (Mr. Conder) trusted that, when the report of these interesting proceedings went forth to the churches of the land, it would have a beneficial effect, in leading to the foundation of other scholarships which should hand down to posterity the names of other eminent servants of Christ [cheers].

After a few words from the Rev. John Watson, of the Theological Academy, Hackney, and T. Smart, Esq., a vote of thanks to the chair was carried by acclamation. The Doxology was then sung, Dr. Burder pronounced the Benediction, and the proceedings terminated.

SHEFFIELD.—On Tuesday, a soirée was held in Garden-street chapel, on occasion of the commencement of the ministry of the Rev. S. Dunn, late Wesleyan, as pastor of the church assembling in that place. Several of the Congregational ministers of the town were present to express their sympathy and welcome; and as Mr. Dunn had so recently belonged to another denomination, and been identified with another ecclesiastical polity, many Christians were convened, curious to hear the rev. gentleman's explanation of the motives inducing the step he had taken. Tea being despatched, the Rev. David Loxton read a portion of the Scriptures, and the Rev. M. Docker prayed, and then the newly-inducted pastor delivered a statement of his views minutely describing the grounds on which they had been adopted, to the entire satisfaction of the people who had now given him their suffrages. The Rev. J. H. Muir expressed his pleasure in hearing from Mr. Dunn sentiments so perfectly in harmony with his own, and very ably addressed the meeting; after which the senior deacon, Mr. Bower, detailed the steps which had been taken in reference to the vacant pastorate, and Mr. Dunn's invitation to undertake it, which was again most cordially confirmed by the church. Addresses were then delivered by the Revs. J. J. Shrubsole, C. Larom, H. Ashberry, J. Barnshaw (Attercliffe), W. Clarke (theological tutor, Masbro' College), and D. Loxton. The meeting separated, highly pleased with the proceedings of the evening, and generously congratulating the friends at Garden-street on their choice of a pastor.—*Sheffield Independent*.

CUCKFIELD, SUSSEX.—A few friends connected

with the Ebenezer Chapel in this place have subscribed together and purchased a harmonium; and on Thursday evening, December 9th, a public tea-meeting took place in the lower school-room. Upwards of eighty friends sat down to tea, and in the course of the evening upwards of one hundred assembled together, when several tunes and pieces were sung, and some instrumental pieces played. The meeting separated at nine o'clock, highly gratified with the evening's engagements.

WEST BROMWICH.—The Rev. William Creed, late of Wakefield, having accepted an unanimous invitation from the church assembling in Mayer's-green Chapel, West Bromwich, Staffordshire, to become their pastor, commenced his labours there on the first Sabbath in this month.

DOVER.—The Rev. J. W. Sampson, late of Plymouth, has accepted a cordial invitation from the church and congregation assembling in the Independent Chapel, Durngate-street, Dover, to become their pastor, and entered upon his ministerial duties on the first Sabbath in December. On leaving Plymouth, Mr. Sampson was presented with a handsome writing-desk, a piece of plate, and a purse of gold, as a token of the high esteem in which he was held by the people of his charge.

DEATH OF THE REV. JOSEPH GILBERT, OF NOTTINGHAM.—This venerable minister—the presentation of a testimonial to whom we recorded in January last—was taken by death from his family and flock on Sunday last, in the 74th year of his age. He was trained for the ministry at Rotherham College, under the celebrated Dr. E. Williams, a memoir of whom was written in late years by his affectionate pupil. Mr. Gilbert's first charge was the church at Hull, of which the Rev. T. Stratton is now pastor. Thence he was called by the appointment of Tutor at Rotherham; and finally settled at Friars'-lane, Nottingham. He was one of the famous deputation, headed by William Howitt, in 1833, who told Earl Grey the Dissenters would be satisfied with nothing less than the separation of the Church from the State. In 1835, he delivered the third course of Congregational Lectures—recently established—selecting "The Atonement" as his theme. He married Miss Anne Taylor—sister of the philosopher of Stanford Rivers—by whom, and a large family of sons and daughters, he is survived.

LECTURE TO THE WORKING CLASSES.—Last Wednesday evening, a lecture was delivered at "The Tabernacle," Leith-walk, by the Rev. H. J. Betts, upon the "Working Man's Home." The lecturer was listened to throughout with unflagging attention. He dwelt principally on three things, as being necessary to the happiness of a working man's home—firstly, the assiduous cultivation of home affections; secondly, the scrupulous discharge of home duties; and, thirdly, the careful maintenance of home independence. The lecturer closed his address amid loud cheers. We understand that a second lecture to the working classes, upon "Intellectual and Moral Manhood," will be delivered by Mr. Betts in the early part of next month.—*Scottish Press*.

NORTH ALLERTON.—On Sunday, December 5, the Rev. J. B. Lister took leave of the Congregational church at North Allerton, over which he has presided for three years and a half. At the cordial and unanimous invitation of the committee of the Lewisham School, he has undertaken the situation of head master of that important institution.

MALTON.—The Rev. J. T. Shawcross, of Airedale College, has received and accepted a most cordial and unanimous invitation to become the pastor of the Congregational church assembling in Ebenezer Chapel, Malton, and intends entering upon his stated labours as soon as possible after leaving college.

BICESTER, OXON.—The Congregational church in Bicester have just had a beautiful, well-built, and powerful organ placed in the gallery of their chapel. It has given satisfaction to all who have heard it. It is the best and most handsome musical instrument either in, or within several miles of, Bicester. Mr. Ferguson, the pastor of the church, and his friends, raised the sum of nearly £40 in a very few days, and a considerable additional sum is promised sufficient, to pay for the organ.—*From a Correspondent*.

CHRISTIAN EMIGRATION.—During the past few months several ships have been chartered on the principle of selecting professing Christian emigrants. One of these vessels is the "Strathfieldsaye," which left London for Melbourne, on Monday. A valedictory meeting was held on board the ship, in the East India Docks, on Friday evening. The prospectus stated, that it was expected "the majority of the passengers would be Evangelical members of the Church of England, but all Protestant Christians will be cordially received and treated as brethren." This idea has been, in a great degree, realized, and there were, consequently, not only clergymen, but Dissenting ministers present, to take leave of departing relatives and friends. The chaplain of the vessel is the Rev. W. Carter, who has been appointed by the Colonial Church and School Society as missionary to the gold fields. It was announced that the Hon. A. Kinnaid, M.P., would have been present, but for his Parliamentary duties. The captain was accordingly called to the chair, and the meeting was opened with devotional exercises. Appropriate addresses were delivered by the Revs. H. Deek, T. Binney, J. Kingsmill, and — Cowdy, and by Mr. Seaward, of the Prayer-book and Homily Society. The Rev. M. Thomas, Secretary of the Colonial Church and School Society, explained the nature of the Rev. W. Carter's mission, and commended his ministrations to the assembled emigrants. The Rev. Mr. Mann, whose son is one of the party,

expressed the satisfaction with which he committed him to a vessel so provided, and, as a Dissenting minister, urged his Nonconformist brethren to make full use of the public services provided on board. On the part of the passengers and crew, Captain Hamlin gave the right hand of fellowship to the chaplain, who warmly responded to the sentiments expressed towards him.—*Church and State Gazette*.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE BUDGET.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—Disraeli is throwing away two and a-half millions of malt-tax—for what? To relieve farmers! It can do no such thing, for if there even were an increased consumption of barley, and prices advanced temporarily, foreign imports would soon restore the balance. To benefit the consumer! That is impossible. To cheapen ale would be no benefit, for we know so much of the evils already resulting in these districts from ale-drinking, as to deprecate any increase in its consumption. But who believes that the consumer would get the benefit? The whole amount would be something less than a halfpenny a quart. For this boon, all income, from £100 to £150, and all property from £50 to £150, are to be taxed; and all houses from £10 to £20 are to be charged with house duty, and the present duty upon houses and shops doubled! I say, all this to reduce malt liquor less than a halfpenny a quart, provided the consumer was to receive it. But who believes that this would be the case? There is no complaint about ale being too dear, and it is almost certain that this trifle would be absorbed in the profits of the maltster, brewer, and retailer. The fall in barley has been double the amount of the duty now proposed to be remitted, and yet the price of ale remained the same. It now remains to be seen whether, for the sake of making ale a halfpenny a quart cheaper, or rather for the sake of putting this sum into the pockets of those who make it, the great mass of the people will submit to have a new income-tax upon every operative, shopkeeper, and tradesman, whose earnings are £2 a-week, and whether they will agree to lay a fresh house duty upon every house betwixt £10 and £20, and double the duty upon those shops and houses that are now chargeable.

A few mistaken people's friends, amongst whom is Mr. Hume, joined with the farmer's friends, have produced this result. They have been led away with the long-cherished delusion that malt liquor was a "nutritious beverage," and speak of it as a "necessary" of life. A greater error never existed; and hence the perplexities of those who have laboured with one hand to bring beer within the reach of the people, and with the other have had to grapple with its demoralising effects. Malt liquor is stimulating, intoxicating, and to produce these properties is the sole object of malting, mashing, fermenting, and fining; but in point of nutrition or feeding properties, it were easy to show that there is more food in a pennyworth of bread than in a gallon of ale. Mr. Hume will seriously mistake his duty if, under the idea of benefiting the working classes, he should assist in throwing away two and a-half millions to no purpose, to be made up by new taxes, which will prove most oppressive.

JOSEPH LIVERBY.

HOUSE AND WINDOW DUTIES.—By a Parliamentary return a comparison is made between the house and the window duties in reference to the double amount to be assessed. In England and Wales, in the year ended the 5th of April last, 431,447 houses were assessed to the inhabited house duty, and 30,472 in Scotland, making 461,919. The amount of the duty was £707,018—in England and Wales, £663,389, and in Scotland, £43,629. The amount of the window duty in the year ended the 5th of April, 1851, was £1,950,792—in England and Wales, £1,809,713, and in Scotland, £141,079; showing that the amount given up was £1,243,774—in England and Wales, £1,146,324, and in Scotland, £97,450. It is calculated that the house duty on private houses—£15,854,126 at 1s. 6d. in the pound—would produce £1,189,068, and on shops at 1s. in the pound, £534,922, making £1,723,990. The window duty, repealed in 1851, was £1,950,000. Estimated produce of the duty now proposed on houses relieved from the window duty in 1851, £1,669,900. Diminished charge on such houses, as compared with 1851, £380,000. Window duty repealed in 1851, £1,950,000. Estimated produce of the duty now proposed on all houses at £10 and upwards, £1,723,000. Diminution of charge on all houses compared with 1851, £227,000.

THE EMIGRATION MOVEMENT.—The departures from the port of London for the gold colonies of Australia during the past week show a considerable increase. They consisted of six vessels to Victoria of an aggregate burden of 3,700 tons, four to Sydney of 2,414 tons, and one to Adelaide of 549 tons. Exporters continue very active, but there is no new feature in the general character of the cargoes. The number of emigrants at present is not large.

LOST IN A COAL-MINE.—A little boy has been lost in a coal-pit at Blaina from Friday morning till the following Monday. While in the mine his lamp went out, and in the darkness he got into some old workings, where he wandered about, unable to make himself heard by the miners. He had his dinner with him, which he "saved as much as he could, eating a bit at a time, not knowing whether he should ever be found or not." On Monday morning he heard the hauliers, and made his way to them. He thought he had been in the pit seven or eight days.

A CONSCIENTIOUS "DIGGER."—A young operative, who left Glasgow without paying his landlady £3 for board and lodging, has sent her an order for £10 from the Australian diggings, where he has been fortunate in obtaining gold.

CAMBERWELL NEW INDEPENDENT CHAPEL.

The church and congregation under the pastoral care of the Rev. John Burnet, of Camberwell, have, up to the present time, met in an ancient but somewhat unsightly structure, scarcely adapted to the requirements of the present day. In this age of church and chapel restoration and extension, they have resolved not to be behind their neighbours, and have accordingly resolved to erect a new place of worship in a very eligible site lately obtained in front of Camberwell-green. In taking this step they have been greatly influenced by the fact, that their present lease expires in a few years. In accordance with the predominant taste, the building is to be erected in the gothic style, with two spires. From the plans in view, there is likely to be ample accommodation for a large congregation and a numerous school. The chapel will hold nearly 1,000, the school 300 children. The length of the building is 82 feet, the breadth 50 feet, and the height of the turrets 90 feet.

The foundation-stone of the new structure was laid on Thursday last, within a large tent which had been erected over the spot where the interesting service was performed. This accommodation was truly necessary, for the rain descended with pertinacious liberality, though it did not damp the zeal of Mr. Burnet's friends. The tent was inconveniently crowded by a standing congregation, and on the platform were a large number of the most distinguished ministers and laymen of the metropolis, assembled not less, we imagine, to show their esteem for the veteran pastor and philanthropist of Camberwell than to "assist" at the ceremony. At two o'clock the proceedings commenced by the singing of a hymn composed for the occasion by Mr. Burnet, after which the architect exhibited his plans of the building. Mr. W. Edwards, one of the deacons, read an interesting historical account of the church and congregation at Camberwell, which, we believe (for we had some difficulty in observing the proceedings), was, with a copy of a newspaper and some coins deposited in a bottle which fitted into the stone.

Mr. Burnet performed the office of mason with his accustomed readiness, and then proceeded to deliver a short and appropriate address. He commenced with a reference to "Christian" architecture, distinguishing between places of worship intended for mere display and those primarily devoted to public worship. He glanced at the present state of religious liberty in this country as compared with many stormy periods of Nonconformist history, and the principal countries of modern Europe where freedom of opinion was scarcely known. In the freedom and immunities they enjoyed they had reason to rejoice, and to hold fast to those enlightened and Protestant principles which had kept them in the right path. England was the asylum of religion, and he hoped that the light of pure Christianity would shine upon continental nations till tyranny was ashamed and persecution had fled. After a feeling allusion to the scenes recently enacted in Tuscany, he adverted to the spiritual necessities of the metropolis, and especially of the district around them. They entertained no jealousy of other denominations, and in erecting their new building should dismiss all sectarian considerations—for there was room for the efforts of all Christians in that populous neighbourhood. He concluded by expressing a hope that the new chapel might prove a blessing to the neighbourhood; and that within it might be erected a standard of pure Protestantism and evangelical religion, around which both themselves and future generations might rally.

The Rev. Dr. Steane concluded the service with prayer.

About eighty gentlemen subsequently dined together at Camberwell-hall, where a cold collation had been prepared. Amongst those present were A. Pellatt, Esq., M.P. (in the chair), the Revs. Dr. Steane, G. Clayton, J. Baldwin Brown, Dr. Cox, W. Bean, D. Thomas, T. Binney, W. Leask, Henry Richard, Charles Gilbert, J. Watson, G. Rose, Hamilton, Robert Ashton, G. Rogers; and Messrs. John Badley, H. R. Ellington, John Stone, James Spicer, E. Swaine, W. Carlile, T. Pewtress, B. Dixie, W. Edwards, W. Harvey, C. Miall, &c., &c. After the usual loyal toast, Dr. Campbell spoke to "Civil and religious liberty," highly complimenting Mr. Burnet on his address at the laying of the foundation stone, and jocosely adverting to the alarming progress of their Camberwell friends, who, not satisfied with one spire, must needs have two. Mr. Binney proposed "Prosperity to Camberwell-green church," coupling with it the name of Mr. Burnet. He adverted to his long intimacy with Mr. B., and his high admiration of his character and career. In reference to ecclesiastical architecture he said that though alive to its beauties he feared there was rather a tendency (though not in the present instance) to go to injurious extremes. After all, prosperity did not depend upon the building, but on the living truth preached within it. There was some danger lest a teaching ministry should degenerate into a priesthood.

Mr. Burnet, who was very cordially received, expressed his gratification at spending his energies in promoting the gospel in Camberwell, and enlarged upon the importance of their schools. He also took the opportunity of adverting to the increasing Parliamentary importance of Dissenters and of the wholesome influence likely thus to be brought upon public opinion, complimented the chairman upon his position, especially as both himself and father (the latter also as deacon) were connected as trustees with Camberwell Chapel, and hoped he should not be like an old minister he had heard of, who outlived all the

church, but unfortunately had not supplied their places. He concluded by proposing Mr. Pellatt's health.

The Chairman briefly adverted to his connexion with Camberwell and Mr. Burnet's chapel, and feelingly expressed his earnest desire that his position as a member of the House of Commons might be made conducive to the advancement of those principles they all had at heart. The morning's address might be described as Bishop Burnet's History of his own Times.

John Stone, Esq., then read a financial statement from the building committee, of which the following is the substance:—Cost of freehold ground and conveyance, £1,500; estimated cost of chapel and school-rooms, £5,500; amount already contributed, £4,200; amount promised, £1,000; additional during the day, £570. He stated that they also had promises for over £1,000.

Mr. Edwards then read a list of additional subscriptions, including many considerable sums from ladies.

After various votes of thanks, including Mr. Wilson, of Bath, the architect, and Mr. Glenn, the builder, the room was cleared for a tea party, to which ladies were admitted, and which was very much crowded, some 700 being present. Addresses were delivered by the Revs. Dr. Cox, J. Watson, J. Burnet, G. Rogers, and H. Richard.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

1852.—BACHELOR OF ARTS.

EXAMINATION FOR HONOURS.

MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

Savage, James (Scholarship) ..	University.
Gibbons, Burford Waring ..	King's and Trin. Cambridge.
French, Henry ..	Wesleyan (Taunton).
Vavasour, Frederick ..	University.
Fletcher, Geo. Wm. Hewitt ..	King's.

CLASSICS.

Farrar, Fred. W. (Scholarship) ..	King's.
Johnson, Fred. Alfred ..	Wesleyan (Taunton) and Univ.
Topham Charles ..	University.
Williams, Edward ..	St. Paul's, Prior Park.

CHEMISTRY.

Roscoe, Henry E. (Prize of) ..	University.
Bleby, Henry William ..	Wesley (Sheffield).

ANIMAL PHYSIOLOGY.

M'Michael, George (Prize of) ..	Stepney.
Guthrie, Frederick ..	University.
Topham, Charles ..	University.
Miller, Josiah ..	New.
Teevan, William Frederick ..	University.

EXAMINATION IN THE HEBREW TEXT OF THE OLD TESTAMENT, THE GREEK TEXT OF THE NEW TESTAMENT, AND SCRIPTURE HISTORY.

CLASS III.

Sprange, Alfred Daniel ..	University College.
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1852.—M.B. SECOND EXAMINATION.

PASS EXAMINATION.

FIRST DIVISION.

Bridgwater, Thomas ..	Medical Schools.
Cammsack, Thomas Armstrong ..	King's College.
Hornidge, Thomas King ..	University College.
Jordan, Robert Coane Roberts ..	St. George's Hospital.
Lister, Joseph, B.A. ..	King's College.
Littleton, Thomas ..	University College.
Pavy, Frederick William ..	Guy's Hospital.
Rooke, Thomas Morley ..	Guy's Hospital.
Trouncer, John Henry ..	University College.

SECOND DIVISION.

Gaye, William Thomas ..	University College.
Parfitt, Henry ..	King's College.
Rice, Bernard ..	St. Bartholomew's Hospital.
Roberts, Elias Jones ..	Richmond Hospital, Dublin.

EXAMINATION FOR HONOURS.

PHYSIOLOGY AND COMPARATIVE ANATOMY.

Hornidge, Thomas (King's Scholarship & Gold Medal) ..	St. George's Hospital.
Jordan, R. C. Roberts (Gold Medal) ..	King's College.
Pavy, Fred. W.	Guy's Hospital.
Rooke, Thos. M.	Guy's Hospital.
Lister, Joseph, B.A.	University College.

SURGERY.

Lister, Joseph, B.A. (Scholarship and Gold Medal) ..	University College.
Hornidge, Thos. King (Gold Medal) ..	St. George's Hospital.
Pavy, Frederick William ..	Guy's Hospital.
Littleton, Thomas ..	University College.
Rooke, Thomas Morley ..	Guy's Hospital.
Bridgwater, Thomas ..	King's College.

MEDICINE.

Rooke, Thos. M. (Scholarship and Gold Medal) ..	Guy's Hospital.
Pavy, Frederick William ..	Guy's Hospital.
Bridgwater, Thomas ..	King's College.
Jordan, Robert Coane Roberts ..	King's College.
Littleton, Thomas ..	University College.

MIDWIFERY.

Pavy, Frederick William ..	Guy's Hospital.
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1852.—M.D. EXAMINATION.

FIRST DIVISION.

Armitage, Thomas Rhodes ..	Medical Schools.
Bristowe, John Syer ..	King's College.
Bucknill, John Charles ..	St. Thomas's Hospital.
Cowdell, Charles ..	University College.
Griffith, Samuel ..	University College.
Jackson, Alfred ..	King's College.
Reynolds, John Russell ..	University College.
Shearman, Charles James ..	University College.
Woodforde, Wm. Thos. Garrett ..	University College.

SECOND DIVISION.

Drury, James Samuel ..	Adjg. St. George's Hospital.
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ANOTHER SIGN OF PROSPERITY.—As a proof of the continued prosperity of the labouring classes of Greenwich, we may mention, that the deposits made at the Greenwich Savings Bank last week exceeded £1,100.

ENGLAND AND AMERICAN SLAVERY.

Sir E. N. Buxton, Joseph Sturge, Samuel Gurney, and G. W. Alexander, have addressed to the Earl of Shaftesbury a joint letter, expressing, on behalf of "many ladies deeply interested in the Anti-slavery cause," regret that the Stafford House address speaks of immediate abolition as "difficult and dangerous," and urges only the amelioration of the condition of the slaves. To these sentiments, the writers oppose the experience of British and French abolitionists, and the failure of all efforts to mitigate an evil which was abolished without either difficulty or danger. They add:—

Whilst, however, we make these remarks, we are persuaded, from the general tenor of the address, that the difference of sentiment between its noble originator and those who feel it a solemn duty to recommend the immediate termination of a guilty, and, as they believe, an incurably vicious system, is much less than may at first sight appear. We shall be truly glad to know that such is the case, and that all who take an interest in the address are agreed, not only on the necessity of a great change in the existing state of slavery, but on the desirableness and safety of its termination at a very early period.

May we ask, in conclusion, whether, if there be a difference of sentiment on one or more passages of the address, but a cordial agreement in its general scope and object, thou wouldst approve of the circulation for signature of the one of which we enclose a copy? It differs substantially from the original only in those passages we have alluded to. It is our sincere hope that, if this course be adopted, there are few, if any, women in England, who will not be willing to unite in this appeal to their sisters in the United States to use that large amount of influence they undoubtedly possess to remove from their country the inhumanity and guilt of slavery.

The Earl of Shaftesbury replies:—

It is a sad thing that we should appear to be divided. We are not so in fact. We all alike abhor and denounce that iniquitous system of slavery which disgraces and desolates so many regions of the civilized world.

My own views, so far as I am able to form any, and those of many with whom I am associated, are very moderate. An interval of three years would be ample to make all necessary preparations for the admission of the slave to every right and enjoyment of a freeman.

I heartily approve the course you propose. Obtain as many signatures as you can to your address, which requires immediate abolition. We will do the same by ours, which admits that it should be progressive. Both of them may then go together, for, with the exception of one passage, the addresses will be identical—identical in spirit, sentiment, and expression, and differing only in the subordinate consideration whether a short interval, or more, should be allotted for the purpose of preparation.

A lecture was delivered on Monday evening, at Store-street Music-hall, by George Thompson, Esq. (at the instance, and for the benefit of the Sunday and Ragged-school Benevolent Society), on American slavery. Apsley Pellatt, Esq., M.P., occupied the chair. The lecturer was received by a crowded auditory with much cheering. His address had especial reference to Mrs. Stowe's work, and the proposed ladies' memorial. After defending from the charge of impertinence the interference of Englishmen in this question, he showed the essential criminality of slavery, summing up his citations from the laws of the Southern states with the emphatic words:—"The American slave is an animated hoeing-machine in the fields, a pampered or a scourged hound in the house, a dumb chattel in the court of justice, a leper in the house of prayer, an outcast even from the Christian graveyard." He then undertook to prove that Mrs. Stowe, so far from exaggerating, had given but mitigated types of the practical condition of American slaves. He catalogued the barbarities to which they were exposed in sentences that thrilled his audience with horror, and challenged disproof of any one of his assertions. He had, probably, a larger collection of facts on the subject than any other living man, and he would verify the most terrible description of the atrocity he could make by citations from pro-slavery newspapers. He read from journals received only by the last mail, a number of advertisements for the capture of runaways, the sale of free-coloured people, and incidents of life in the slave states. He added some very amusing instances of the arguments used in defence of the system, and the state of public sentiment created by its influence. In conclusion, he contrasted the position of the Abolitionist cause with the state of things when Garrison commenced his mission, and predicted the speedy downfall of the monster if English influence were faithfully exerted.

A vote of thanks was given to Mr. Thompson with great enthusiasm, and he consented to a formal request for the publication of his lecture.

GREAT BRITAIN AND BELGIUM.—The cable intended to connect Dover and Ostend will be submerged on the first favourable opportunity, when the north-eastern portion of Europe will be placed in electric communication with England.

THE RAILING ROUND ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL has been the subject for some further correspondence between the City Commissioners of Sewers and the Dean and Chapter. To the representations of the Commissioners the clerical dignitaries reply that they must "still decline a second conference with the Commissioners of Sewers, because the Commissioners have not proposed to the Chapter measures for enlarging the approaches to the church-yard, meaning especially the opening to Ludgate-hill.

The other day the Rev. Dr. Nolan appeared in the Insolvent Debtors' Court, at Lancaster, to take the benefit of the Act. He was remanded for a fortnight.

FREEHOLD LAND CONFERENCE.

The fourth conference of the members and friends of the Freehold-land movement was held on Thursday, at the King's Arms, Palace-yard, Westminster. The chair was taken by Mr. Scholefield, M.P. The conference was well attended, and everything passed off in the most satisfactory manner.

After a few words from the Chairman and Sir J. Walsley, M.P., who informed the meeting that Mr. Cobden was precluded from attending the conference by a severe cold, the report of the council for the year was read. It stated that the funds of the society were small, only about £100, and complaint was made that they were not better supported. The nearest return they could get showed an increase upon the period of thirty societies, 40,000 members, 55,000 shares, 174 estates, 5,500 allotments, and £480,000 sterling in payments. Estimating the shares at the average of £30 per share, the total sum being subscribed for is no less than £3,600,000. The council conceive it to be their duty to state that this great increase is, in their opinion, mainly owing to the various societies having altered the method of allotting the shares. Every society, excepting the St. Pancras, the Westminster, and two or three others, which still maintains the rotation plan, has actually decreased, and they have made partial adoptions; while, on the other hand, those which have adopted the drawing for shares have, without a single exception, increased—some having doubled, and some even trebled their number of shares and shareholders. These facts are worthy of your calm and earnest consideration. In the revising barristers' courts, upon the whole, the societies have been triumphant; but there are one or two flagrant departures from law and justice which want discussion. The decision of the barrister for Middlesex, Mr. Shadwell, is indeed one which no body of men should coolly abide by, and one which, in the opinion of the council, ought to be brought before the House of Commons. The report goes on to suggest, that something should be done to extend the movement in the West and South of England, to state what had been accomplished at the late general elections by freehold votes, and to advert to the unceasing exertions of Mr. J. Taylor, jun., their secretary, which had considerably impaired his health.

Mr. Beal moved the following resolution:—

That past experience shows that the extension of Freehold-land societies depends mainly on the rules adopted as to the mode of making advances, and points especially to the system of drawing recommended by the practice of the National Society as at once the fairest and most satisfactory.

This led to a very long discussion, in the course of which Mr. J. Taylor, jun., said, twelve months ago he had declared himself a convert to the ballot system; and all that he had heard since confirmed him in his preference for it. There were millions of men who wanted to join the movement, and they could not be expected to do so without the ballot. Under the rotation plan, numbers would not obtain an allotment for many years. Such also seemed to be the opinion of the meeting, for the resolution was carried by a large majority.

Mr. G. Dawson said as the word "lottery" had been used, he could not help saying that there was no lottery greater than that which had reference to votes [hear]. One law was laid down in Birmingham and another in London. The decision of Mr. Shadwell was especially deserving of attention; and he hoped means would be speedily taken to set aside that gentleman's notion of value. He would move:—

That the conflicting decisions of revising barristers are a great and growing evil, which it is highly desirable should be brought under the notice of the Lord Chief Justice and the House of Commons at the earliest opportunity. That a committee be appointed to adopt such measures as they may deem advisable, such committee to consist of the following gentlemen, with power to add to their number:—Messrs. Wells, Dennes, Huggett, Beal, and the solicitors and secretaries of all London societies.

This resolution was ultimately carried. The next resolution, moved by Mr. Foster, M.P., for Walsall, was as follows:—

That, seeing how inadequate are the funds at present at the disposal of the council, whether for the ordinary conduct of its affairs, or for what is so much needed—an extension of the Freehold-land movement in districts where it is as yet comparatively unknown, means be taken for obtaining the co-operation of the land societies throughout the country, and that the secretary be requested to communicate this resolution to each society.

The injury arising from competition for the purchase of land among the various societies was the next subject of consideration. To meet the evil, Mr. Wright moved a resolution, which was carried, notwithstanding the decided opposition of Messrs. Whittingham and Russell, of the National Society. The eminent services of Mr. James Taylor, jun., the father of the movement, were then brought before the meeting by Mr. Beal, in an effective speech, at the close of which he moved a resolution, recommending the appointment of a committee to suggest a suitable testimonial to that gentleman, which, having been carried with acclamation, Mr. J. Taylor said, the feeling exhibited towards him was an ample reward for all his past labours.

A vote of thanks was then given to the chairman, and a resolution passed acknowledging the services of the Liberal press, which terminated the conference.

In the evening the Westminster Society held a public meeting at the Western Literary Institution. Sir John V. Shelley, Bart., M.P., took the chair. The meeting was very numerously attended, and among those present were several ladies, who appeared to take a warm interest in the proceedings. Mr. Beal, moved, and Mr. Foster, M.P., seconded, the following resolution:—

That the eminent success that has attended the operations of the Westminster Freehold-land Society is evidence of the soundness of the principles on which it is based, and strongly commends it to those who desire to obtain the elective franchise for Middlesex and other counties; and, also, as a society in which the greatest amount of interest, with ample security, is to be obtained for savings.

Mr. James Taylor followed with one of his characteristic and telling speeches, and the proceedings terminated in the usual manner.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL AT LEEDS.

On Wednesday last, the annual soirée of the Leeds Mechanic Institute was celebrated, Lord John Russell presiding. As the Music Hall, though the largest in Leeds, will contain only 1,500 persons, and the society numbers some 2,000 members, many were excluded; and the proposal of erecting a new building was well received.

The noble chairman made an admirable address. He first showed how all the modern triumphs of science had been achieved by the Baconian method; then urged upon his hearers the practical utility of such studies as astronomy; and observed with satisfaction the great extension of scientific knowledge among working men within the last forty years. Turning to literature, he said:—

There are various kinds of productions of literature, of very different forms and of very different tastes—some grave and some gay, some of extreme fancy, some rigorously logical, but all, as I think, demanding this as their quality—that truth shall prevail in them [hear, hear]. A French author has said that nothing is beautiful but truth, that truth alone is lovely, and that truth ought to prevail even in fable. I believe that remark is perfectly correct; and I believe you cannot use a better test even of works of imagination than to see whether they are true to nature [hear, hear]. Now, perhaps I can better explain what I mean in this respect by giving you one or two instances than I should be able to do by precept and explanation. A poet of very great celebrity in the last century, and who certainly was a poet distinguished for much fancy and great power of pathos, but who had not the merit of being always as true as he is pointed in the poetry he has written—I mean Young—has said, at the commencement, I think, of one of his 'Nights':—

"Sleep, like the world, his ready visit pays
Where fortune smiles; the wretched he forsakes,
And lights on lids unsullied with a tear."

Now, if you will study that sentence you will see there are two things which the poet has confounded together. He has confounded together those who are fortunate in their peace of mind, those who are fortunate in the possession of health, and those who are fortunate in worldly advantages [hear, hear]. Now, it frequently happens that the man who is the worst off in his worldly circumstances—to whom the world will pay no homage—on whom it would not be said that fortune smiled, enjoys sweeter and more regular sleep than those who are in possession of the highest advantages of rank and wealth. You will all remember, no doubt, that, in a passage I need not quote, another poet—one always true to nature—Shakespeare, has described the shipboy amidst the storm, notwithstanding all the perils of his position on the mast, as enjoying a quiet sleep, while he describes the king as unable to enjoy any rest [hear, hear]. That is the poet true to nature; and you will thus, by following observations of this kind, by applying that test to poetry as well as to history and to reasoning, obtain a correct judgment as to whether what you are reading is really worth your attention and worth your admiration, or whether it is faulty, and is not so deserving [hear, hear]. I may give another instance, and I could hardly venture to do so if my friend and your friend, Lord Carlisle, were here [laughter and cheers], because the want of truth I am going to point out is in the writings of Pope ["hear," and a laugh]. There is a very beautiful ode of Horace, in which, exalting the merits of poetry, he says that many brave men lived before Agamemnon; that there were many great sieges before the siege of Troy; that before Achilles and Hector existed there were brave men and great battles; but that, as they had no poet, they died, and that it required the genius of poetry to give immortal existence to the bravery of armies and of chiefs [hear, hear]. Pope has copied this ode of Horace, and in some respects has well copied and imitated it in some lines which certainly are worthy of admiration, beginning—

"Lest you should think that verse shall die,
Which sounds the silver Thames along."

But in the instances which he gives he mentions Newton, and says that not only brave men had lived and fought, but that other Newtons "systems fram'd." Now, here he has not kept to the merit and truth of his original, for, though it may be quite true that there were distinguished armies and wonderful sieges, and that their memory has passed into oblivion, it is not at all probable that any man like Newton followed by mathematical roads the line of discovery, and that those great truths which he discovered should have perished and fallen into oblivion.

The moral of this dissertation was—"we should always study to see that the literature of the day is, if not on a par with, at least as pure in point of taste as that which has gone before it, and to take care that we do not, instead of advancing in letters, fall back and decay in the productions of the time."

He deduced a similar lesson from the recollections of his political life:—

I say generally, that we who have lived in this time have, upon the whole, not ill performed our duty. It will be for you, when we retire from the more active business of this scene, to endeavour to carry on to still greater knowledge, to still more comfort, to still greater well-being, the country in which you live. There is a great charge imposed on you, and I trust you will properly perform it. Let no insane passion carry you without reason into contests with foreign countries [loud and continued cheering]. Let no unworthy prejudices induce you to withhold from any part of your countrymen that which is their due [renewed cheers]. Let no previous convictions prevent you from examining every subject with impartial eyes, and from placing before you the light of truth, which ought to guide you

in your investigations [hear, hear]. With these convictions I am persuaded you will abide by the institutions which you have, by the faith which you hold, and that you will adorn the country to which you belong [loud and prolonged cheering].

The meeting was then addressed by Mr. Baines, M.P., Mr. H. Cole, Professor Phillips, Lord Beaumont, and other gentlemen, who proposed resolutions in accordance with the purposes of the Institute.

The next day the Corporation of Leeds presented an address to Lord John Russell, expressing their sense of his exalted character and eminent public services. In reply, Lord John recapitulated those services, and declared that the principles which had guided him in repealing the Test Acts and enacting the Reform Bill would continue to guide him in the future.

OCEAN PENNY POSTAGE.

We perceive that the question of the "Ocean Penny Postage" is beginning to excite much attention amongst our Transatlantic brethren, as well as in this country. In the *New York Evening Post*, of the 16th of November, there is an able article on the subject, from the pen of Mr. Barnabas Bates (the Rowland Hill of America). We quote the following extracts, which place the importance of this measure in a striking point of view. The argument is irresistible:—

The freight charged for carrying letters, compared with other articles of value, is exorbitant. The Liverpool mail steamers carry goods for thirty-seven dollars and fifty cents per ton (£7 16s. 3d.), while a ton of letters, at the rate of twenty-four cents the half-ounce, pays the enormous sum of fifteen thousand three hundred and sixty dollars (£3,200!)—and yet no more care is required for bags of letters than for boxes and bales of silk and calicoes. Our finest packet-ships carry a barrel of flour to Liverpool, weighing two hundred pounds, for forty-five or fifty cents (1s. 10d. or 2s. 1d.), but two hundred pounds of letters by the same ship will be charged one thousand and twenty-four dollars (£213 6s. 8d.).

Even at the rate of two cents postage, the freight will be twelve hundred and eighty dollars (£266 13s. 2d.) per ton—a sum vastly disproportioned to that charged on other articles of freight.

According to the official information, the number of Transatlantic letters received in the United States during the past year was about four and a half millions, and the postage collected on them nearly one million of dollars (£208,333 6s. 8d.). About one-fourth of these were mercantile or business letters, the other three-fourths were letters of friendship. Here, then, we see that a tax of three quarters of a million of dollars (£156,250) is levied on the exercise of the social affections, and paid principally by the working classes of our country. It now costs a poor labouring man nearly the price of a day's work to send a letter and receive an answer to it from his friends in Europe.

Contrast the difference between inland and ocean postage. In Great Britain a letter is conveyed to any part of the United Kingdom for two cents (1d.), and in the United States, for any distance, for three cents (1½d.), but a letter carried three thousand miles, by water, from one country to the other, is charged twenty-four cents (1s.)—and, if it weighs a fraction more than an ounce, it must pay quadruple this rate, or ninety six cents (4s.).

It is quite time the attention, not only of this but of all other nations, should be seriously aroused to a matter pregnant with such thrilling interest to the industrial population of the whole world.

THE LORD MAYOR'S banquet, postponed from November 9th, in consequence of the funeral of the Duke of Wellington, came off on Wednesday last. Lord Derby, Mr. Disraeli, the Duke of Northumberland, and most of the other leading Ministers, were present. The attendance of Foreign Ministers appears to have been limited to Mr. Ingersoll, the Envoy from the United States. The usual toasts were given on this occasion; the Lord Mayor tendering compliments to his eminent guests with an unsparing benevolence. When "the Army and Navy" was proposed, the Duke of Northumberland replied for the Navy, and Lord Hardinge for the Army. The latter seemed the special favourite. The Duke of Wellington, he said, would be the great exemplar; and for himself, he was proud to be at the head of the noblest army the world had ever produced. Mr. Ingersoll, doing duty for the President of the United States, said that England and America are and ought to be friends and brothers. The Lord Mayor proposed the health of the Earl of Derby, as being, among other things, "a nobleman whose moral integrity commanded the confidence of every one." Lord Derby's speech was full of admiration for the conduct of the people on the 18th of November. His pride at finding himself a fellow countryman of those great masses, who knew so well how to conduct themselves on that great occasion, made him ask himself, with a feeling of almost self-humiliation, "What have I done to hold so high a place among such a people?" Mr. Disraeli was proposed as one "who most embodied the sentiments they would wish to see entertained in the House of Commons;" as "a great man, who had achieved his own greatness, and who by the power of his intellect was qualified to lead his fellow countrymen." Responding for the House of Commons, Mr. Disraeli alluded to the old and intimate relations between that House and the City. "In the hour of their adversity, the leaders of the House of Commons found a refuge in the city of London." He trusted that the new House of Commons were resolved that "measures entitled to public respect shall not be defeated by the manoeuvres of a faction."

DERBY ELECTION COMMITTEE.

The Parliamentary Committee on the Derby election have continued their sittings, and, in spite of the exclusion of the public, details of the proceedings have appeared in the daily papers. On Wednesday, Major Beresford was examined at considerable length. The right hon. gentleman entered into a long statement as to the origin of his connexion with Frail, who, it appears, was an agent at £800 per annum, for the purpose of "managing" elections and registrations for his (Major Beresford's) party. The right hon. gentleman denounced the allegations contained in the petition and the whole affair as a conspiracy concocted at Derby against himself, and stated that Morgan had been sent to Derby for innocent purposes, and that the money found upon Morgan had been properly put into his hands. He acknowledged the authorship of the "W. B." letter. In his cross-examination he said:—

I think if I had shown more prudence it would have been better. Mr. Cox assured me certainly twice that nothing illegal was intended. He volunteered the assurance. "Do this; you may depend upon it there will be no improper purpose," were the words he used. I then said Frail would be the man. I have no more than a casual acquaintance with Derby. I never was at the County Tavern. I have been in Derby never twenty-four hours in my life. If Frail had been able to go himself, it was my wish he should go; but not in his own name. A good and safe man is a man who will neither be bullied nor humbugged, who will neither sell you for money, nor give up your letters for a bribe. A safe man I understand to be a man who is to be trusted, and will not betray you—who is able to detect the iniquities of others. Quickness is required for that purpose: it requires no quickness to sit in a room, and give £2 for a ticket.

Mr. G. R. Cox was the only other witness examined, and he deposed to having originally applied to Major Beresford to send some "safe man down," as he said, so as to have a sort of watch for the prevention of kidnapping and personation on the other side. At the conclusion of this evidence an application was made by counsel for the petitioners to recall Flewker, Mr. E. P. Cox, and Mr. Moss, who were accordingly recalled, and denied, in explicit terms, the existence of any conspiracy at Derby with the view of fixing any charge of bribery either on Major Beresford or on any other person, and further stated that the object of the petition was only to detect and expose the wholesale commission of bribery.

On Thursday counsel were heard for the petitioners and for Major Beresford. Sergeant Kinglake made a very powerful speech, which lasted till half-past four o'clock.

On Saturday, when the committee met, evidence was given to the effect that Frail and Radford were "too much indisposed" at the present moment to attend, whereupon Morgan was examined. He stated that it was in consequence of instructions he received from Frail, who gave him a letter to Major Beresford, telling him to follow the instructions contained in it, that he went from Shrewsbury to Derby at the last election, when he repaired to the County Tavern, and sent in his card to Mr. Cox. He there saw Flewker and Radford. Frail, on the occasion of giving him the letter, also gave him £2. Witness, in pursuance of the instructions he received, gave £2 each to the persons who presented cheques, which he thought at the time was for a legitimate purpose. A man was stationed at the room door to prevent any person entering who had not cheques, to pay which money was brought to him (Morgan) on two occasions by "a man in drab," and whom he believed to be Flewker. Witness further deposed, that all he had told the policeman who took him into custody was false. Did not think he was engaged in any illegal transaction at the time, and had not seen a person named Lund in the matter. The only other witness examined was the landlord of the County Tavern, who deposed that Lund, who was at the tavern on the Wednesday night, was "dressed in drab," but that Flewker, who was also there, was, as usual, "dressed in black." The committee directed that Lund should be summoned for the next sitting, and then adjourned to Wednesday (this day).

New Books.—Messrs. Clarke and Co., of Fleet-street, have advertised a new work by Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, entitled, "A Key to 'Uncle Tom's Cabin';" presenting various original Facts and Documents upon which the Story is founded, together with other Incidents, corroborating the Statements of the Book; as, also, a Survey of the Slave-laws of the Southern States of America, the Practice and Decisions of the Courts under those Laws, and a great variety of matter as full of thrilling interest as 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' itself. In making this announcement, the publishers state that they have remitted to Mrs. Stowe the sum of 2,500 dollars, on account of their sales of her celebrated work. Among other literary announcements of interest, we may mention "My Novel," by Sir E. Bulwer Lytton, Bart., a reprint from *Blackwood's Magazine*, in three volumes; the "Pictorial Arabian Nights," in one volume, royal octavo, with 600 illustrations, from drawings by Harvey; a new and beautifully neat edition of Mr. Macaulay's "Critical and Historical Essays," in three volumes; and a new and complete Gazetteer, uniform with the popular series of "Mauder's Treasuries," "Cabinet Lawyer," &c. The first two volumes of Lord John Russell's Life and Works of Thomas Moore, appeared on Wednesday last.

EXTRAORDINARY TRIAL IN DUBLIN.

On more than one occasion we have briefly mentioned the case of Mr. Kirwan, an artist, suspected of the murder of his wife at "Ireland's Eye," a little rocky islet about a mile from Howth. The trial took place in the Commission Court, Dublin, on Thursday and Friday last. The following is a succinct outline of the facts as given by the *Times*:—

William Burke Kirwan is about forty-five years of age. He was married some twelve years back to a very beautiful young woman, with whom it would not seem as though he had lived on good terms from the first; nor, from the circumstances of the case, can we well come to any other conclusion than that the fault lay on the husband's side. From the first hour of his union with his wife, Maria Kirwan, he lived with another woman, Theresa Kenny, by whom he had a family of eight children. The strangest feature, perhaps, in the whole story is, that during the whole of these twelve years neither of the two women had the slightest idea that she had a rival—nor, indeed, was Mrs. Kirwan aware of this fact until about six months back. It may well be supposed how the embarrassments inseparable from such a situation would embitter the feelings and influence the conduct of Kirwan towards that one of the two women who did not stand the highest in his favour. That woman was his wife. But when the story had reached her ears, and she had spoken and acted as women will act and speak in such situations, Kirwan's feeling towards her appears to have been converted into mere ferocity. This being the position of Mr. and Mrs. Kirwan, in the month of June last they went to lodge at Howth for change of air, and from the first, according to the testimony of the woman at whose house they lodged, Kirwan's conduct to his wife was brutal in the extreme. Thus matters went on until Sunday, the 6th of September; on Tuesday, the 7th, they were to have returned to Dublin. On the Sunday evening Kirwan went down to two boatmen, named Patrick Nangle and Michael Nangle, and engaged them to carry him and his wife over the next day to "Ireland's Eye." Whether or no the awful purpose which he finally carried into effect was then present to his mind it is not for us to say, but it certainly would appear as though the desire to get rid of his wife in some way or other had been long present to his mind. On Monday, about ten o'clock, the unfortunate lady and her murderer went down to the boat. They had a bag and two bottles of water with them. Mrs. Kirwan, besides, had a reticule, and Kirwan a sword-cane and sketching-book. The boatmen rowed them over to the islet. At about twelve o'clock they conveyed a second party across, whom they brought back at four o'clock in the afternoon. By that party, and by the boatmen, Mrs. Kirwan was seen alive at the hour named, when she desired the men to come back for her husband and herself at eight o'clock in the evening. The boat went on its way. At about seven o'clock cries were heard from "Ireland's Eye" as of a person in distress. Not only were these cries heard upon the mainland, but by the crew of a boat which was returning from fishing. At this time Kirwan and his wife were the only people on the island. According to orders, the boatmen returned at eight o'clock, when they found the husband standing alone at the landing-place.

In reply to their inquiries, Kirwan stated that his wife had left him about an hour and a half before, and—he knew not what had become of her. The party then proceeded to find the lady, and continued their search until they arrived at a place called the "Long-hole," which is out of sight of Howth Harbour. This spot is always covered with water when the tide is in, but uncovered when the tide is out. Upon a rock in this spot the dead body of Mrs. Kirwan was found at 10 o'clock. The incident is thus described by the boatman:—"Her bathing-dress was up under her arms, and there was a sheet under her; her head was lying back in a hole, and her feet were in a pool of water about the full of my hat—about half a gallon. I saw cuts on her forehead and under her eye; there was blood coming down by her ears, from her side and breast, and other places." On the day in question it was high water at half-past 3. We should here state that Kirwan's statement is, that at half-past 6 his wife left him for the purpose of bathing. At that time there were 2 feet 6 inches of water over the rock on which the body was found; at 7 o'clock, when the cries were heard, 1 foot 9 inches. Now, if the tide had been a rising tide, it might have been supposed that she had been drowned further out at sea, and so had been washed in. But the tide was falling, the night calm, and what little wind there was was westerly. There is yet another fact which tells with damning effect against the murderer. The boatman went about to search for the clothes of the unfortunate woman in vain; they were not to be found. Then Kirwan went, and he could not—as he pretended—find them either; but when the boatman went a second time he found the clothes, which had been subsequently placed by some hand, which could have been no other than that of Kirwan, in a spot which he had most diligently searched but a few minutes before. More than this—after the body had been removed to the mainland it was found to bear many wounds and marks of great violence. Kirwan's trousers and drawers were wet; he sat down at the kitchen fire to dry them. Now, he had not had occasion to wet himself where the body was found; for the water was there two feet below the rock upon which it was discovered. There was a coroner's inquest—how managed we know not; certainly the circumstance reflects very little credit upon the coroner or the jury who investigated the case—but, by some hocus-pocus or another, a verdict of "Accidental death" was re-

turned. Poor Mrs. Kirwan was buried in the cemetery at Glasnevin, in the wettest place that could be selected, so that the body was so decomposed, even in the short time that had elapsed since her murder, that medical testimony could scarcely be brought to bear upon the case. But the circumstantial evidence was too strong. From four to eight o'clock, Mrs. Kirwan and her husband were alone upon the islet; at four she was seen alive; at eight o'clock nothing was left but to search for the remains of the murdered woman.

On Thursday evening, Mr. Justice Crampton summed up, after which the jury retired, and were for some time in deliberation. At length they returned a verdict of "Guilty." The prisoner, who seemed to have up to this period entertained the hope, if not of an acquittal, at least that there would be no verdict, appeared sensibly surprised and overcome by the announcement of a verdict of guilty. The verdict was received by the dense assemblage present with a subdued expression of feeling, which was certainly not one of disapprobation.

On Friday, prior to the sentence being passed, Mr. Kirwan, in a firm and perfectly calm voice, proceeded to give his version of the event. He dwelt upon the fact that his wife was in the frequent habit of bathing on the island. On looking for her and calling to the approaching boat Patrick Nangle stated that he did not hear him, although one of his companions did, which showed that one party might hear a noise and another not.

When the boat came up, and I recognised it as my boat, I told Nangle that Mrs. Kirwan had gone to bathe, and that I was looking for her, but could not find her, and requested some of them to come and help me to find her, desiring the others to remain in the boat in case she arrived at it. Nangle then left the boat and came with me, and went along the bank towards the church, and in our course to the church there was a great deal of long thick grass, which retains wet for a considerable time, and may account for my clothes having been wet as described by the witnesses. Previous to going with Nangle I expressed to him my opinion that Mrs. Kirwan might have slipped and hurt herself, and that if we called she might hear us; accordingly, we called, but there was no response. I called also very loud, but there was still no answer. After going on again to the strand, I asked him to call, and he did so, and with the same result: and so we both continued to call until we got beyond the old church, where the view was entirely shut out from Howth.

He was continuing his statement when the Judge reminded him that it was impossible to enter upon these matters now as he had able counsel. He was, however, allowed to proceed, and made a few observations as to his search for deceased, and concluded what he had to say in the same collected manner which he manifested throughout his address.

Mr. Justice Crampton then proceeded to pass the last solemn sentence of the law, stating that he could hold out no hope of life whatever to the prisoner. The prisoner, who appeared to be wholly unmoved during all this time, then said, in a loud, clear, and firm voice—

Now that I consider my hopes in this world are at an end, I solemnly declare, in the presence of this court, and of that God before whom I must soon appear, that I had neither act nor part in the death of the late Mrs. Kirwan; and I will further declare that I never treated her unkindly.

The prisoner was then removed. Tuesday, the 18th of January, is the day fixed on for the execution of the prisoner. During Friday and Saturday, the firmness and calmness which up to that time he had manifested, seemed to desert him, and he fell into a state of gloomy depression. On Sunday, however, he rallied again, and showed his former buoyancy of spirits and self-possession, and indicated a disposition to avail himself of the consolations of religion. He expressed his willingness to receive any clergymen that might be disposed to visit him; and attended the service of the Established Church in the chapel of the prison—the Rev. Mr. Nixon, the Protestant chaplain, officiating. During the service his demeanour was pious, penitent, and attentive, and he joined in the responses in a subdued tone of voice. He has been supplied with his Bible and Prayer-book, in the reading of which he spends the greater part of his time, frequently pausing and apparently meditating, the book lying open before him. He is visited daily by the Rev. Mr. Nixon, who remains with him for some time, and with whom he converses upon religious matters.

A QUAKER TOSSED IN A BLANKET.—This feat was performed a few days ago in a public grammar school in the county of Worcester. The occurrence took place at Bromsgrove; and it appears that in the absence of the head master of the school, the Rev. J. D. Collis, a message was conveyed to a confectioner of the town named Dell, who is a member of the Society of Friends, that one of the boarders at the school wished to see him. Mr. Dell accordingly proceeded to the school, where he was introduced to the person in question, who was attended by others of his schoolfellows, who immediately seized him, bound him in a chair, and carried him into the playground of the school, where they tossed him in a blanket or rug for—according to Mr. Dell's account—nearly half an hour, when he became quite exhausted and was set at liberty. It seems the young reprobates owed the Quaker some grudge, but the real cause of the outrage is not clear.

POLICE FOR AUSTRALIA.—Fifty London policemen, three sergeants, and one inspector, who have volunteered for service in the colony of Victoria, will be despatched to Australia by Government as soon as passages can be provided.

EUROPE AND AMERICA.

The French Government have established a new bank for lending money at a low rate of interest to landowners—a project strongly condemned by economists. It is said that M. de Rothschild is on very indifferent terms with the Emperor, though summoned a few days ago to the Tuilleries. Report has provided Louis Napoleon with another bride—a younger daughter of the late Emperor, Don Pedro of Brazil, by the daughter of Prince Eugene Beauharnais, the sister of the present Queen of Portugal. The general impression, however, still remains, that the Princess Carola of Vasa is to be the new Empress. The French Government have made much of the carrying of the town of Lagone in Algeria by General Pelissier. It is described as “a brilliant feat of arms.” The civil list of the new Emperor of the French is fixed by the Committee of the Senate at 25,000,000 francs—a million sterling. Prince Napoleon (Jerome) Bonaparte will not, it is said, have the title of Viceroy of Algeria, but that of Lieutenant of the Empire.

Simultaneously with the dissolution of the Spanish Cortes appeared a Royal decree (spoken of by the Paris *Moniteur* with great satisfaction) publishing a new Constitution, including a Senate of hereditary nobility, and a small representative body, to be elected by 150 of the richest persons in each electoral district. Such bodies of electors and such Chambers are likely to be managed by the Government without difficulty.

The Minister of the Interior has addressed a circular to the Provincial Governors, stating it is the wish of her Majesty that the public press should not be permitted to discuss the projects of reform inserted in the *Gazette*, in virtue of a Royal decree, lest the vivacity of passion should be prejudicial to the impartial examination which documents of that importance require.

General Narvaez, General Concha, the Duke of Rivas, the Duke of Abrantes, the Marquess de Pidal, Count San Luis, M. Mon, and other public men of Spain, have formed a committee for supporting the constitutional cause in the elections. They have effected a fusion with the Progressistas. The Queen is said to be apprehensive of the results of the recent *coup d'état*.

A gentleman of high standing who has recently returned from Brussels, says, that on a recent occasion some of the most active *exaltés* of the Catholic leaders carried their enthusiasm so far as to wait on King Leopold for the purpose of stating to him that the French party in Belgium was now so strong that it was irresistible, and they therefore hinted that he would do a patriotic act in at once abdicating, and thereby saving the country from further misfortunes. The King replied:—“I am quite ready to do so—indeed, I have quite made up my mind to it; but I think it right to wait till Queen Victoria shall show me the example by abdicating the Crown of England.”

The French Emperor has abrogated the vindictive decree which enhanced the duties on Belgian coal.

The following is a summary of intelligence from America:—The President's message was to be delivered at Washington on the 6th inst. The steamer “Mississippi” had at length sailed on the long-talked-of Japan expedition. The remainder of the squadron was to follow immediately. The obsequies of Daniel Webster took place at Boston on the 30th ult., and were upon a very grand scale. President Fillmore discountenances the existing agitation in regard to the Cuban authorities and the steam-ship “Crescent City.” The Fishery question, it is said at Washington, is likely to be settled. A reciprocal trade has been given to Canada. Three steamers have brought an aggregate of three millions and a quarter of gold from California, but no important news.

News from the River Plate, states that these elections for President of Buenos Ayres had resulted in favour of Dr. Alcina, who was understood to be favourable to the system of unrestricted commerce, and which, it was expected, in conformity with the resolutions of the Chamber of Deputies, would soon be carried out to the fullest extent. General Urquiza, the ex-Governor, was residing in the province of Entrerios, and appeared to have given up all hope of recovering his former position, contenting himself with retaining the government of Entrerios, which he still held.

THE ORGANIZATION OF THE FRENCH EMPIRE.

The Senate met on Monday in last week, to receive two projects of a *Senatus-consultum*; one modifying the Constitution, the other relating to the civil list.

The new Constitution has the merit of brevity; it consists of sixteen short articles. The Emperor has taken to himself all but absolute power. He grants pardons and amnesties. He authorizes all public works by decree. All control over the finances is taken away from the Legislative Corps. The budget will be presented to them in sections under the heads of the administrative departments, for their simple acceptance or rejection. Senators will receive an annual salary of 30,000 francs; the Deputies of the Legislative Corps “receive an indemnity” of 600 francs a-year. The Emperor may nominate Senators to the number of one hundred and fifty. The members of the Imperial Family called ultimately to the succession, and their descendants, are made French princes. The eldest

son of the Emperor will be called the Prince Imperial. They will be Senators and Councillors of State. The oath of allegiance is—“I swear obedience to the Constitution and fidelity to the Emperor.”

The second *Senatus-consultum* leaves the fixing of the civil list to the Senate. The Crown claims all the old Royal domains as an “immovable dotation;” the movable dotation consists of the jewels, pictures, libraries, museums, works of art and furniture at the Imperial palaces: they are inalienable. Debts or pensions granted by the Emperor cannot be charged on the Imperial domain. The “private property” of the Emperor is united to the State. The jointure of the Empress will be fixed at the Emperor's marriage. An annual dotation of 1,500,000f. is reserved for the Emperor to distribute at his pleasure among the princes and princesses. The following is the “table of property appropriated to the dotation of the Crown:”—“The Palaces of the Tuilleries, the Louvre, the Elysée, and the Palais Royal, with their dependencies; the châteaux, houses, buildings, lands, farms, woods, forests, &c., composing principally the domains of Versailles, Marly, St. Cloud, Meudon, Saint Germain-en-Laye, Compiègne, Fontainebleau, Rambouillet, Pau, Strasbourg, Villeneuve l'Étang, Lamoignon-Beuvron, and La Grillerie; the manufactures of Sévres, Gobelins, and Beauvais; the Garde Meuble of the Ile des Cignes; the woods and forests of Vincennes, Senart, Dourdan, and Laigne.”

The *Moniteur* of Thursday announced, in its non-official part, that the Emperor will restore to liberty, to their families, and to their country, all those suffering from the consequences of civil discord, excepting such as have been guilty of crimes reproved by morality, on the sole condition of submitting to the national will, and engaging not to commit henceforth any act against the Government of the Elect of the country.

RIVAL ARMING.

It is pretended that the French Government consider the preparations now making for the defence of England as levelled against France. It is also reported that M. Ducos, the Minister of Marine, sent for the deputies of the naval departments, and laid before them the views of the Government. The conversation is given as follows:—

He said nothing of the great activity displayed in the French naval departments for some time past; and seemed, on the contrary, to wish to impress on those gentlemen that nothing had been done by the French Government beyond what was strictly necessary to keep the establishments on their ordinary footing; but he said that the recent measures announced by England had completely altered the aspect of affairs. He remarked that it was England who had taken the initiative in preparing, and not France. England had not only made a large increase to her navy and marines, and organized her militia, but she was at the present moment raising defences on her coast; and what showed that these operations were directed against France was, that she was fortifying the Channel Islands, which are within a few miles of the French coast, and rendering them much stronger than ever they had been before; moreover, that she was making a formidable and impregnable harbour for ships of war at Alderney, within a few miles of the French naval port of Cherbourg. It was impossible that France could accept this state of things. The French ports were in general open roads. Even at Cherbourg and Toulon the fortifications were by no means complete. He therefore thought it necessary to inform the deputies, that the French Government thought it advisable to put her seaports in a state of defence, in order that France might be prepared for whatever might occur. He declared that France would follow England step by step in whatever she might do. If England raised an additional naval force, France would do the same. If England built thirty war steamers, France would build thirty steamers also. It was absolutely necessary that France should follow the example of England and other European nations in increasing her steam-force. He therefore stated, that although he had no intention of exceeding the estimates, he thought it might be his duty to apply a larger portion of the money already voted for the service of the navy than was originally intended to the building of steamers, and less to the building of sailing-ships. In fact, the estimates would, he hoped, remain the same; but less would be devoted to the sailing-fleet, and more to the steam-fleet. The change, he said, had been forced on the French Government by the conduct of England and other nations, which were daily enlarging their steam force. It was not intended as a threat against any country, for France was peaceably disposed, and had given to all the Powers the strongest assurances of her pacific intentions.

But a different interpretation was put on affairs by the president of a military banquet on Friday week, at the Ecole Militaire. He said:—

Gentlemen, the Emperor reckons upon your services abroad, as he has reckoned upon your services at home. The re-establishment of the Empire is the re-establishment of our national frontiers—those of the Rhine. If people do not choose to give those frontiers up to us, we know how to take possession of them ourselves, and the Emperor will be at our head.

Enthusiastic applause followed this short speech. Not long ago, the Prefect of the Department of the Isère and the Mayor of La Guillotière used similar language: it was disclaimed, but not so austere as to overawe repetition. The Emperor, report says, desires to organize his household militarily. It is said that amongst the persons to form part of it are the four Dukes, De Mouchy, De Beaufremont, De Guiche, and De Bassano.

FRENCH DESIGNS ON ITALY AND SAVOY.

The correspondents of the daily papers give prominence to statements and conjectures as to what is to follow the establishment of the Empire in

France. The following is from the Paris correspondent of the *Times*:—

Private letters from various parts of Italy concur in stating the great effect produced there by the re-establishment of the Empire in France: indeed, the events that take place in this country generally have considerable influence in the Italian peninsula. Before the *coup d'état* of the 2nd December, the Liberal party, which is that of the majority of the Italians, was divided into two great sections—the Constitutionalists and the Republicans; the former more numerous, particularly in Piedmont and the Two Sicilies. Since the 2nd December, a third party has arisen—that of the Bonapartists, which, since the re-establishment of the Empire, has much increased, and promises to absorb the Republican party. Notwithstanding the circulars of the London and Swiss Committees, the partisans of the Republic appear to be losing all hope of establishing in Italy their favourite form of government. From information I have received, it would seem that the population of the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom, and of Central Italy, have already begun to turn their eyes to France, and to cherish the hope that a French army may yet cross the Alps with the object of reconstituting the old Kingdom of Italy, and of uniting the Iron Crown with the French Imperial diadem; while, again, the same party in the kingdom of Naples begins to dream of a restoration of a Murat dynasty. There, however, exists in Italy a national and constitutional party, comprising very many of the enlightened classes, who are in favour of the ascendancy of the Italian element in the Government: that party sympathizes with Piedmont, where the representative and liberal system is maintained, owing, it is just to say, to the loyalty of the King, as well as to the prudence and patriotism of the political men of that country. Piedmont and France are the drapeaux to which the Italians appear to rally. The party which calls itself national and independent desires to unite these two Powers, by giving Savoy and Nice to France, and forming the whole Peninsula into two allied and federative kingdoms—Northern Italy for the house of Savoy, and Southern Italy for the family of Murat. This arrangement is as yet only confined to aspirations and hopes; but it is certain that the re-establishment of the Empire in France has excited great expectations among the people of Italy, and is a cause of some uneasiness to foreign governments.

The correspondent of the same journal at Vienna, writing on the 6th instant, says:—

In Savoy there is a host of young people who, having lived and studied in Paris, are Frenchmen to all intents and purposes. The lower classes are zealous Catholics; and the Emperor of the French has, either from conscientious or political motives, constituted himself the champion of the Papal chair. In Piedmont itself there are still many veterans who, enjoying pensions from France, are the natural trumpeters of the merits of the Empire. The clergy, humiliated as they have recently been, cannot but wish for a change. There is also a strong party in Turin which would willingly relinquish Savoy, if it could hope to find indemnification in the fertile plains of Lombardy. The *ci-devant* President has appointed a political agent at Chambéry, and Marshal Radetzky has discovered that he has for some time been standing on a volcano. These several considerations led to a very active correspondence between the authorities in Lombardy and those in Vienna; and it was rumoured in military circles that Sardinia had demanded the assistance of Austria. The fact, however, is, that Radetzky has demanded reinforcements for the army in Lombardy; and although everything which concerns the movements of the troops is kept as secret as possible, there is good reason for believing that they have been granted. The plot which was discovered some time since, and is already known to you as the Mantuan conspiracy, must have been of a most formidable nature; for a great number of persons of rank and fortune, who had always been considered loyal subjects, took to flight as soon as it became known that a treasonable correspondence had fallen into the hands of the authorities. It is credibly related that when Radetzky's special messenger arrived here about a fortnight ago, the Imperial Adjutant, General Kellner, left for the Marshal's head-quarters the very same evening.

THE KAFIR WAR.

The monthly summary of the *Cape Town Mail* of November 6 states that the war is not yet brought to a close. Operations continue against the Kafirs, who, although dispersed and pursued, are neither reduced nor driven beyond the Kei. Early in October, General Cathcart constructed a defensible post at Hog's Back, opposite the ruined military village of Auckland, in order to clear the Amatolas and the laager of the rebel Uithalder. Lieutenant-Colonel Eyre had command of the patrol. They started on the 4th of October, and on the 5th surprised and burnt Uithalder's laager, without loss to the troops. This patrol has ever since been incessantly engaged in following up the enemy.

The chiefs decline the General's terms of unconditional surrender. Macomo and Sandilli, with the Gaika Kafirs, find shelter in the forests which skirt the Amatolas; they are said to be destitute of ammunition, and their herds are fast decreasing.

A spirited but unsuccessful effort has been made by Lieutenant Whitmore, of the Cape Mounted Rifles, to capture the chief Sandilli, who had with him fourteen or fifteen mounted Kafirs and several on foot. Although possessing an inferior force, Lieutenant Whitmore dashed on, and having divided the enemy, followed the lesser portion, Sandilli and one attendant, who, having the better horses, escaped into a wood.

Much discussion has taken place on the Colonial Church Bill, proposed by Mr. Gladstone. The Cape Town Churchmen are, by a large majority, favourable to synodical action.

On the 6th of October, General Cathcart had an interview with the chiefs of the Slambie tribes at Fort Murray. They consisted of Pato, Cobus Congo, Toise Umhala, Umkye, Jan Tzatzoe, and Siwani and his mother Nonebi, being all the Slambies except the rebel Seyolo. The Governor's address promised protection provided they did not allow any of the

rebels who had taken shelter among their tribes to attack the Queen's subjects. These chiefs severally expressed their desire for peace, and a few days after Seyolo delivered himself up, and is now in safe custody.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

MR. THACKERAY delivered his first lecture at New York on the 19th of November, to a crowded audience.

THE WIFE OF THE LATE DUKE OF LEUCHTENBERG has been made President of the Academy of Arts, at St. Petersburg, in the room of her husband.

PRAYERS FOR NAPOLEON III.—At the chapel of the British embassy at Paris, on Sunday last, the congregation were not a little surprised by the officiating minister, after the prayer for the Queen and Royal Family, interjecting into the service a supplication for his Imperial Majesty Napoleon III. After the congregation recovered from the surprise, a few faint "Amen's" were audible.

EMIGRATION VESSELS SPOKEN WITH.—By the arrival of the Cape Mail, we learn that the "Great Britain," screw steamer, sailed from thence to Australia on October 17th. The "Sarah Sands," four-masted screw steamer, anchored in Table Bay, from England, at one o'clock a.m., on the 6th of November. The "Cleopatra," private screw steamer, left the Cape of Good Hope on the 30th of October, for the gold colonies. The "Melbourne," Australian mail steam-packet, and the "Teviot," West India mail steam-packet, were at St. Vincent on the 29th of November. Several emigrant vessels proceeding to Australia have put into the Cape for refreshments; viz.—On the 14th of October, the "Koh-i-Noor," from Leith, July 22; "Collooney," from Leith, July 22, and sailed October 31; 28th of October, "Lizzie Webber," from Sunderland, August 1st, and sailed November 2nd; 5th of November "Australia," from St. John's, New Brunswick.

YELLOW FEVER prevails extensively at St. Domingo, and other West India islands, especially among the shipping.

OPPOSITION TO THE BUDGET.

Several meetings were held last week, in opposition to the new budget, especially in the metropolitan districts. At Kingsland, the objection was "to the increased charge on houses;" at Southwark, the words of the resolution were, "that this meeting condemns nearly all the important features of the Chancellor of the Exchequer's scheme." Both meetings were of opinion that the proposed fiscal changes were attempts "to revive the corn-laws in an indirect way." These were followed, on Thursday, by meetings in St. Pancras, Lambeth, and Marylebone—at each place the house-tax was condemned. St. Pancras "has no confidence in a Ministry lost to every principle of political morality;" Marylebone approves the principle of distinguishing between "precarious and permanent income;" Lambeth is decidedly unfavourable to the proposed extension of the income-tax.

At a borough meeting in Southwark, on Monday, the following resolution was proposed:—

That this meeting expresses its utmost astonishment and disapprobation of the proposition of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to increase the taxation on those classes who already bear too much, and who had a right to expect that in any new scheme their burthens would have been relieved rather than aggravated. That the proposed alterations of the malt-tax cannot but in a very slight degree, if at all, benefit the consumer, and cannot be considered in any way as an equivalent of the increased house-tax, and that this meeting, therefore, pledges itself to give the Chancellor's proposition its most determined opposition.

Mr. Elington moved the following amendment:—

That in the opinion of this meeting the proposed attempt to double the existing house-tax, as well as to extend the same to £10 occupiers, is alike unjust and unnecessary—unjust because the incidence of taxation will be made to fall heavier upon a class upon whom, as great consumers of taxable commodities, more than a fair proportion of the State burthens is already borne; and unnecessary, because if the exemptions from probate and legacy duty, now unjustly enjoyed by the large owners of real property, were done away with, as in fairness they should be, there would be no occasion to increase or extend the existing house-tax.

Mr. G. Mansell seconded the amendment. After a long discussion, in which Mr. Townsend, Mr. Walker, Mr. Palmer, and other gentlemen joined, the amendment was withdrawn on condition that the latter paragraph should be added to the original resolution. Sir W. Molesworth and Mr. Pellatt, the borough members, both expressed their intention of vigorously opposing the budget.

THE MANCHESTER TOWN COUNCIL is to consider a notice of motion on Wednesday, to the effect—

That a petition be presented to the House of Commons, praying them to reject the measure now before them, for the increase and extension of the inhabited house-tax; and also praying for the repeal of the duties on soap and paper in preference to the proposed reduction in the malt duties.

The question of a town's meeting is also under consideration.

The Manchester Chamber of Commerce, and the Salford Town Council, have petitioned the House of Commons not to assent to the budget. Meetings have also been held in Bath, Exeter, and Newcastle. Many meetings on the budget are to be held in the provincial towns this week.

DESPERATION.—The *Wiltshire Independent* has the following advertisement:—"Matrimony.—A Lady, 37 years of age, of independent circumstances, residing near London, is desirous of forming an acquaintance with a gentleman of undoubted respectability, for the purpose of a matrimonial alliance."

LAW, AND POLICE.

THE CAB QUESTION AGAIN.—Mr. Hammill, the Worship-street magistrate, has pronounced a decision on the vexed question of railway-cabs plying for hire at railway termini, similar to that of Mr. A. Beckett, in the case of a driver plying at the Shoreditch terminus. Mr. A. Beckett yesterday week reaffirmed his previous decisions, in disposing of summonses against cabmen plying and taking fares at the Brighton and the South-eastern termini. He suspends execution of the judgment for six weeks, in order that the question may be tried elsewhere. If it be not tried in that time, he will enforce the penalties.

DEFAUDING EMIGRANTS.—Mr. Lionel George Thompson, the shipping-agent, was finally examined before the Lord Mayor and Sir Robert Carden yesterday week, on a charge of conspiring to defraud emigrants. A number of persons proved the payment of passage-money for berths in the "South Sea," which berths were never provided for them. It appeared from the evidence of other parties, that Thompson was authorized to dispose of berths—that is, if he transmitted the money to Liverpool for any passages, the owner would have received the emigrants on board his ship; but Thompson did not transmit the money. The firm of "Thompson Brothers" consisted of the accused alone; though his father drew checks upon the son's bankers, had formerly paid large sums to the Liverpool brokers of the ship "South Sea," and was considered by them the head of the firm. The prisoner reserved his defence. He was committed for trial.

DR. BERRINGTON, the notorious clergyman, has been sentenced to transportation for seven years on a charge of obtaining money under false pretences.

CONVICTION OF A PRIEST FOR AN ASSAULT.—At the Surrey Sessions, on Saturday, Daniel O'Donovan, a priest, was indicted for committing an assault on Mary Murphy, the wife of Michael Murphy, a labourer. Defendant asked her in a severe manner whether the child she had in her arms had been baptized. She replied that it had; when he asked her whether he had baptized it. Witness replied, "No; Mr. Armstrong baptized it at a Protestant church, which she belonged to." The defendant then said she had sold her soul to the devil, and he struck her three times near the left ear with his umbrella. The jury returned a verdict of Guilty. Mr. Robinson said that his clients had no wish to press for any severe punishment. The chairman (Mr. Puckle) said, the assault was an act of religious persecution and domineering which could not be tolerated in this country, and had it not been for the recommendation of the learned counsel for the prosecution, he should have committed him to prison with hard labour; but, under all circumstances, he should fine him £5 for the assault.

THE CASE OF CRUELTY AT BIRKENHEAD.—The trial of Mr. and Mrs. Pemberton, charged with inflicting grievous bodily harm upon Elizabeth Malcolm, by assaulting and beating her at Tranmere, came on at Knutsford sessions, before a crowded court. Mr. Pemberton was first arraigned, and pleaded not guilty. Mrs. Pemberton did not surrender; and Mr. Sergeant Wilkins intimated that she was too ill to do so, being close upon her confinement. The particulars of the case have already been given in our columns. On Saturday, the chairman, Mr. Mainwaring, summed up, and the jury, after deliberating some time, returned a verdict of guilty of a common assault and false imprisonment in the cellar. The chairman observed that he entirely coincided with the decision of the jury. He then sentenced the defendant to two months' imprisonment in the gaol at Knutsford. It was decided that the indictment against Mrs. Pemberton should remain on the file; and it was understood that in her case proceedings would not be taken.

BURGLARY DEFEATED.—At the Mansion-house, on Wednesday, a man named Driscoll was committed for trial charged with having burglariously entered and robbed the dwelling-house of Mr. James Blake, of No. 21, Aldgate High-street, tobaccoist. A lady named Colburn, who lives closely, happened to be unwell on the night in question, and, at about two o'clock, heard a voice beneath her window say, "All right, all safe." She looked out and saw the prisoner lifted by another man on to the leads at the back part of the opposite house and enter the window. She cried out for the police, and the prisoner hastily scrambled back, leaving his hat on the leads. Now, it happened that this hat had been privately marked inside by the police on a previous occasion, when the prisoner was in custody, so that the evidence against him was tolerably clear.

MR. COMMISSIONER PHILLIPS AND MR. HOLYOAKE.—The following note has been addressed to the *Times*, in reference to the paragraph which appeared in our last number under this head:—"In all the reports I have seen of the proceedings in the Insolvent Court on Saturday morning, when Mr. Commissioner Phillips asked me 'whether I believed in God?' I am reported to have said, 'I am not prepared to answer the question;' whereas what I did say was this—'I am not prepared to answer that question with the brevity the Court will require!' Why I declined to enter upon a question understood in so many different senses was, that I took the Insolvent Court to be a law court, and not an ecclesiastical court. For Mr. Commissioner Phillips was not legally justified in asking me a question which every lawyer will own I was not bound to answer at all. In the recent case of 'Russell v. Jackson,' my oath tendered with the same condition, in the Chancery Court, was taken without dispute."

COURT, PERSONAL, AND POLITICAL NEWS.

THE QUEEN AND COURT remain at Osborne. During the last week they have been again visited by the Duke of Brabant and the Count of Flanders, who have returned to Brussels. The Queen gave audience to Count Walewski on Wednesday. He was conveyed to Osborne in the "Fairy," and presented by Lord Malmesbury, to deliver his credentials as Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the Emperor of the French. The party dined with her Majesty on Thursday, and returned to London on Friday.

TAXES ON KNOWLEDGE.—DEPUTATION TO THE PRIME MINISTER.—On Wednesday a deputation waited on the Earl of Derby, at the Treasury, for the purpose of presenting to his lordship an address from the Association for Promoting the Repeal of the Taxes on Knowledge. The deputation consisted of a large number of gentlemen interested in the subject, and included Mr. Hume, M.P., Mr. M. Gibson, M.P., Sir John V. Shelley, M.P., Mr. Ewart, M.P., General Sir De Lacy Evans, M.P., Mr. Charles Foster, M.P., &c. Mr. Collett presented an address to Lord Derby, in the course of which the deputation put forward their views. Mr. Gibson, Mr. Hume, Mr. Ewart, Mr. Digby Seymour, Sir John V. Shelley, and other gentlemen, having offered a few observations in favour of the objects of the deputation, the Earl of Derby said it was not to be expected that he should enter at once into the details of this great and complicated question. There was one point, however, upon which he was quite clear—namely, that the law on this subject at present was not in a satisfactory position, and that, whatever the law was, it ought, undoubtedly, to be plain, simple, and effectual, for the purposes for which it was intended. He thought the present Government had shown no inclination to discourage the dissemination of knowledge. The question of these various taxes—more particularly the advertisement duty—was already under their notice, although, from financial considerations, they had been precluded, at the present moment, from dealing with it. He was prepared, however, to admit, and without undervaluing the importance of the other branches of the subject, that the present advertisement duty was of an objectionable character; and he should say, that if it were possible and consistent to repeal it, one course or the other would meet with the recommendation of Government. The subject was one of great importance, and it would receive every attention from himself and his colleagues. The deputation then retired.

LORD PALMERSTON, it appears, is much better, though "still suffering from slight indisposition." On Saturday there was a grand dinner and reception at his mansion, Carlton Gardens.

CUSTOMS REFORM.—A deputation from the Committee for Reform of the Board of Customs waited on Lord Derby, at his official residence in Downing-street, yesterday week; the Chancellor of the Exchequer being present. Mr. Ingram Travers, the Chairman of the Committee, submitted a representation of the case to the Premier. The substance of Lord Derby's reply was, that the general subject was under the consideration of Government, and that the Solicitor of the Customs was engaged in examining the project for the consolidation of the Customs-laws. Further interrogations were addressed to him by members of the deputation; and he stated that two bills were in preparation—one as regarded the revenue, the other as regarded the mercantile interest. Nothing more explicit could be extracted either from the Premier or the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

MR. CHRISTOPHER, the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, has issued another damaging address to his constituents. He denies having uplifted the banner of protection at Wainfleet, on the 13th of November last, says that the general election rendered a Protectionist policy impossible to the present Government, but that the Government "have presented to the House of Commons a financial scheme which, although there is only a surplus revenue of £1,300,000, will relieve the agricultural interest of a vexatious impost to the amount of £2,500,000." He adds:—"I shall retain office as long as I can strengthen Lord Derby's Conservative Administration. I am ready to relinquish it at a moment's notice for the same object; but, inasmuch as I value our monarchical institutions, I will not relinquish office to gratify the petty pique of Sir Montague Cholmeley or his Radical associates."

MINISTERIAL DEFEAT AT LISBURN.—The Scotch Lord Advocate's search for a seat in Ireland has proved to be a failure. Lord Hertford's pocket borough of Lisburn has refused to open its arms to receive the wanderer. The candidates were Mr. Inglis and Mr. Smyth, both Ministerialists. The result of the poll was as follows:—

For Smyth	99
For Inglis	87
Majority	12

Mr. Inglis was not rejected, it is said, because he is a member of the Derby Ministry, but simply because he was to be forced down the throats of the Lisburn people by Lord Hertford.

THE LATE EARL OF SHREWSBURY'S WILL.—The will of the late Earl of Shrewsbury has been proved, and the personal property sworn under £100,000. He has directed the whole of his estates at Alton, Farley, and elsewhere, to be converted into money, the whole of the proceeds, together with the residue of his personal property, to be given to Mr. Ambrose Lisle Phillips, of Grace Dieu Manor, Leicestershire,

and Mr. C. Scott Murray, of Danesfield, Buckinghamshire, both of whom it will be remembered seceded from the Church of England, some years since, and joined the communion of the Church of Rome. By the Mortmain Act no sum exceeding £500 can be left for religious purposes, and it is therefore generally believed that although this large amount of property has been left unconditionally to Mr. Phillips and Mr. Murray, there is a tacit understanding that it is hereafter to be applied to the benefit of the Roman Catholic Church.

POSTSCRIPT.

Wednesday, December 15.
PARLIAMENTARY.

THE ADJOURNED DEBATE.

On the question that the House go into a Committee of Ways and Means, Sir DE LACY EVANS expressed a hope that they would not be pressed to a division that night, as only one of the metropolitan members had yet spoken. To which the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER replied:—

I assure the House that nothing is more foreign to my nature, or more repugnant to the wishes of the Government, than in any way to precipitate a conclusion upon any point on which the will of the House has not been perfectly expressed [hear]. I do think, however, it would be only fair to the Government if before the holidays we could have one vote [hear, from the Opposition]. I do not want in any way to narrow the issue. I wish, if I possibly can, to put it on a principle. I do not ask any gentleman on either side of the House, to come to any direct vote in favour of the repeal of the tea duties, or the hop duties, or the malt duty, or of any detail of the income-tax, or even of the mere details of the vote on which we are to come to an issue to-night [hear, hear]. All I ask the House is, that it will at least affirm what we consider a vital principle, and that it will allow us to bring forward measures of financial reform (not merely with reference to the particular plans we propose) which depend upon the country being agreed to bear a certain quantity of direct taxation. I do not ask any gentleman to be in the least pledged by the vote he may come to to-night to any details of this resolution. I only ask you to agree to this, that the area of direct taxation should be extended [cheers].

The House then went into Committee.

Lord JOSEPH expressed at some length his general approval of the budget.

Mr. BERNAL OSBORNE complimented the Chancellor of the Exchequer upon possessing the antagonistic qualities—lucidity and obscurity. In his speech upon the budget he had been admirably lucid, and he (Mr. Osborne) agreed with as much of it as related to the shipping interest, to timber, and to tea. But he condemned the scheme as a whole, because it seemed to be conceived in a hostile, if not revengeful spirit, against the middle classes; and because its taxation was all immediate, while its remissions "loomed in the future." He doubted whether it was wise in an old country, with a debt and other drawbacks, to make the revenue mainly dependent on direct taxation. He criticised the house-tax, as a measure of compensation to the agricultural interest, and contended that "what was sauce for the town goose, was sauce for the rural gander." The right hon. gentleman at the head of the Government might not call it compensation, but he knew that the right hon. gentlemen at the tail of the Government thought otherwise. In the consideration of the malt-tax he dismissed sanitary considerations—believing the excessive use of tea to be productive of nervous diseases, which fully balanced the objections to beer. The diminution of the tax, however, would not cheapen this beverage to any material extent. He condemned the income-tax as inquisitorial, and therefore demoralizing; and reminded the House that it had been imposed originally as a temporary measure, to meet a particular emergency. As for the attempt to discriminate between particular kinds of income, he doubted its practicability. Summing up his conclusions, he called upon the House to reject the budget as a measure based upon tyranny and injustice.

Mr. Alderman THOMPSON defended the budget generally.

Sir B. HALL was in favour of direct taxation as far as it could be equitably carried out; but direct taxation, unjustly levied, became odious. He made a minute comparison between the relative pressure of the repealed window-tax and the proposed house-tax in three large towns and sixteen counties. The result of his calculations was that, in the case of the window-tax, the pressure was about equal, while in that of the house-tax there would be in the counties a decrease of fifty per cent., and in the towns an increase of eight per cent. in the amount raised. This was the amount of benefit which the farmers were to derive from this measure alone, in addition to that which would accrue to them from the readjustment of the income-tax and the reduction of the malt duties. If, under these circumstances, the large towns remained quiet, they deserved to have the other half of the malt-tax repealed next year, together with an increase upon their own peculiar burdens.

Sir J. DUCKWORTH gave his support to the motion on the understanding that he was assenting only to the general principle of the measure.

Mr. HUMPHREY asked if he was to understand that a change had been made in the nature of the question before them. He complimented the Chancellor of the Exchequer upon the adoption of just and sagacious views in more than one particular. As far as the house-tax was concerned, he objected to the proposed increase, but was for extending the area as far as possible—an avowal which drew forth some expressions of dissent immediately in the vicinity of the honourable gentleman. The assessed taxes he

considered a peculiar grievance, and the amount raised by them might be covered by a uniform tax of five per cent. on real property. What the country wanted, in short, was an entire re-arrangement of its financial system upon an intelligible basis.

Sir E. DERRING defended the budget in principle and with regard to most of the details.

Sir J. GRAHAM, rising with several other members, and being loudly called for, proceeded to say, that he felt the confusion into which they had long been getting was increased by the presentation of Mr. Humphrey's extempore budget; and he felt also that the course of the whole debate had been changed by Mr. Disraeli's reply to Sir De L. Evans. He continued:—

Unless I misunderstood the Chancellor of the Exchequer, he wished to convey to the House that it was of no importance whether we agreed with the Government with reference to the doubling of the amount of the house-tax or not; and that what we were called upon to do was, to say "Ay" or "No" to the question with reference to the extension of the area of the tax [hear, hear]. Now, before proceeding further, I should like to know whether I am correct in supposing that all we are asked to consent to at present in the resolution we are now discussing is the extension of the house-tax from £20 to £10; and that we are not called upon to discuss the question of doubling its amount? [hear, hear.]

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER: The case stands thus:—The hon. and gallant member for Westminster, without any communication with me, made a complaint, which had also been made before, that sufficient notice had not been given to the country of the measures of Government, nor sufficient time given to the House to deliberate upon them. Various representations were made to me from gentlemen opposite, and also from some of my own friends, to the same effect, and it was suggested as a proper thing that we ought to adjourn the debate. When these representations were made to me, I did say that I thought gentlemen ought to take into consideration the position in which the Government were placed; that, from a sense of duty, we had been forced to bring forward our budget at a period of the year exceedingly inconvenient; that we had not the slightest wish not to give the amplest opportunity to comprehend our measures, nor any wish to restrict the debate upon them; but that we thought that under all the circumstances, the House ought, as speedily as possible, to come to some conclusion on the subject. I also said privately, as I said to-night publicly, that, as far as I was concerned, I had no objection to narrow as far as possible the issue, and to allow the vote to be taken, provided we could so agree, upon the first resolution, which the right hon. baronet will see contains nothing with respect to the amount of the rate on houses; but does contain a most important principle—viz., with respect to the area over which the tax should be extended [hear].

But (Sir James resumed) they had hitherto been discussing the whole budget [cheers]—they had been challenged to do so [renewed cheers]. He now warned the Government that mere extension of the area of the house-tax would not enable them to carry on the financial affairs of the country. He should, therefore, proceed to discuss the entire measure upon the first resolution, according to the original understanding. It had been said that one Government was very much like any other Government, and he believed this to be most true as applied to budgets. The present one, for instance, needed nothing more than the omission of the reduction in the malt and hops, and the increase in the house-tax, to make it inoffensive to all parties in the House. The system upon which the budget was framed had been aptly described as that of drawing long bills upon posterity, and discounting them at once. He asked if any body had ever heard of a budget framed at a period of great prosperity, and under other advantages, in which the surplus promised at the end of the second year was no more than £400,000? The great question involved was that of direct or indirect taxation. He held that a judicious admixture of the two was the sound and safe policy of this country—a policy which, however, required cautious and careful adjustment. At present, £32,369,000 were raised by indirect taxes upon a variety of articles, largely consumed by those classes upon whom the income-tax would principally press, which was surely not a just and equitable arrangement. Direct taxation could not be too cautiously employed in time of peace. It should be reserved mainly for war and sudden emergencies; it was the fate of Lord Liverpool's Government to be defeated at home, after all its triumphs abroad, through neglecting this principle.

Sir J. PAXINGTON denied that the Government were seeking to evade the main question of the budget. The first resolution on which they intended to take the vote of the House, although it related formally only to the extension of the area of the house-tax, admitted them really to the main principle, and gave them liberty to agree afterwards as to the details, and to make whatever addition to the tax they might think proper, if they did not wish to double it. The latter remark was received with a roar of applause from the Opposition. The right hon. gentleman then went into a general defence of the budget, against the objections of Mr. Cobden, Mr. Osborne, and Sir James Graham. He denied that it was framed in a "revengeful" spirit; he denied that the Government intended to carry direct taxation to an imprudent extent; he denied that they wished to set class against class and divide town and country. He disputed Mr. Gladstone's theory that funded property should be exempt from income-tax. He was confident that the majority would affirm the principles which they had been unable to contravene. If not, they should test the efficiency of their bond of union—which he believed to be a rope of sand—by conducting themselves the financial legislation of the country. He believed

that the Opposition had failed to excite discontent at the budget, even in large towns; and he was convinced that not a single large class was opposed to it.

Mr. CROSSLY informed an impatient House, that as the representative of a manufacturing town, he thought that the malt-tax was the last that should be repealed.

Sir A. COCKBURN then moved the adjournment of the debate to Thursday. On this motion Lord JOHN RUSSELL, Mr. GLADSTONE, Mr. MILLS, Sir CHARLES WOOD, and the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER held a short discussion as to the precise question at issue, Colonel SMITHSON interjecting an expression of his opinion that the Opposition could neither overturn the Government nor form a ministry of their own. Ultimately, Lord JOHN professed his satisfaction with Mr. Disraeli's way of putting it, and the motion was agreed to.

In the House of Lords an irregular debate on the budget was attempted to be raised by the Earl of WICKLOW and Lord MONTAGUE, in moving for certain papers. The Earl of DERBY deprecated but joined in the discussion.

Among the questions put in the lower House was one by Mr. HINDLEY as to the alleged hanging of Kafir prisoners. Sir JOHN PAXINGTON replied that he had no official information of such executions, which could only be justified on the supposition that the prisoners were rebels taken in arms; and he was sure our forces would not tarnish their honour by acts of unnecessary cruelty.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.—Paris, Tuesday.—The Emperor's visit to Compiègne is postponed. The Senate has voted the million sterling per annum demanded for the Emperor in M. Casabianca's report, and 1,500,000 francs for relations.

SPAIN.—It is announced that General Narvaez has been ordered to quit Spain.

THE BURMESE WAR.—The overland mail has arrived, and brings very disheartening news about the Burmese war. General Godwin persists in following the system of routine, and obsolete tactics. The *Times* says that in the capture of Prome the military and naval attacks were conducted in a very indifferent manner, though with the loss of only a single life. "This brilliant operation concluded, the river suddenly fell, and the most powerful steamers attached to the expedition are hopelessly stuck in the mud at Prome for the next 8 months to come. . . . Meanwhile, Gen. Godwin—while the steamers were quietly settling down in the mud—was on his way back to Rangoon, to fetch up the second division of his army, which he had left inhaling the balmy breezes which ever play at the mouth of the Irrawaddy. . . . We are informed that a force of 250 elephants has been despatched to the assistance of General Godwin from Calcutta—overland, of course—and that it is impossible, under any circumstances, that this reinforcement should reach Prome before Christmas-day, a time at which the river will be impassable to any but the very smallest steamers. For the time being all we can say is that the Burmese war is in a state of abeyance; that our principal steamers are lying in the mud at Prome; and that about a fortnight from the present date a troop of elephants may reach Prome, when it is probable that General Godwin may advance by land upon Ava."

THE DEBATE AND ITS ISSUE.

The *Daily News* of this morning comments upon Mr. Disraeli's "trimming" proposition submitted to the House of Commons last night, in which he asked for one vote and a decision upon the question of direct taxation which he had no desire to regard as a pledge, and asks, "Are the Ministers of State of a great nation to be permitted to follow such tactics?"

Attention is also called to Lord Derby's speech in the upper House, in the course of which he said:—

The decision of the House of Commons, whatever it may be, cannot be without important and immediate consequences upon the position of the Government itself. And further, in allusion to the protracted debate on the budget, which obliged their lordships' unnecessary attendance—

While the subject to which I have referred, and the questions hinging upon it, remain in abeyance and undecided, I should not think that I was performing my duty to the Crown if I recommend an adjournment of this House for any lengthened period; for, by so doing, I should deprive the Crown of the possibility of the attendance of this and the other House of Parliament, at a time when it may be necessary for the Crown to have recourse to their immediate advice and assistance [hear, hear].

Our contemporary calls for a plain decision upon the whole budget. The debate has been upon the whole budget—House Tax, Malt Tax, and all. Upon that the discussion must still be had, and upon that the vote be taken. No sham can be permitted to replace the reality. The House must affirm or reject the budget as at first proposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, its author. This conclusion is come to. Altogether the signs and symptoms of yesterday foreshadow an impending Ministerial defeat.

MERTHYR ELECTION.—Mr. Bruce, of Duffryn, has been returned for Merthyr Tydvil unopposed, Mr. James, the Chancery barrister, having retired. He is a Liberal, but opposed to the ballot.

CORN EXCHANGE, Mark-lane, Wednesday, Dec. 15, 1852

Our trade to-day fully as dear as on Monday for every article.

THE NONCONFORMIST, A LONDON WEEKLY JOURNAL, EDITED BY EDWARD MIALI, M.P.

The *Nonconformist* is an organ of advanced ecclesiastical and political opinions. It has been established upwards of eleven years, and, with a view to greater variety of news, has been enlarged three times since its commencement. It is now one of the largest-sized newspapers published, containing twenty-four pages, or seventy-two columns of closely-printed matter; and is thus enabled to realise the characteristics of AN INTERESTING FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

It contains—Articles on the leading Ecclesiastical and Political Topics of the week, by experienced writers.—The *Pitch of the Week's News*, in an attractive form, and suitable for family reading.—Carefully prepared digest of Parliamentary Intelligence.—Reports of Religious, Educational, and Philanthropic Meetings.—Correspondence, Domestic and Colonial.—Summary of Trade, and Commercial News.—Gossip and Gleanings.—Reviews of New Books.—Literary Extracts, &c.

The articles in the *Nonconformist* are extensively quoted by the provincial and colonial newspapers, and the highest testimony has been borne to its merits. The following are one or two extracts from contemporary literature:—

"On many subjects one of the ablest writers of the weekly press."—*Westminster Review*.

"The Dissenters of Great Britain owe much to the *Nonconformist*. Of the ability with which it has been carried on there can be but one opinion, and on the question of its fidelity the verdict must be equally unanimous."—*Eclectic Review*.

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Published every Wednesday afternoon, by WILLIAM FREEMAN, 4, Horse-shoe-court, Ludgate-hill (who will be happy to supply, free of expense, a parcel of circulars, and copies of the above as a hand-bill, to any friends who may be desirous of circulating them).

Terms of Subscription:—6s. 6d. per quarter, 13s. per half year, or £1 6s. per annum, in advance.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have received a letter from Mr. Holyoake, commenting on our notice of his publications, and purporting to set us right on matters of fact. We see nothing in his letter that would induce us to publish it—however widely and strongly we differ with him in opinion and faith—but we really cannot infringe a general rule, which is necessary to protect our readers against perpetual controversies arising out of our literary reviews.

"Liberator." His letter is declined for the same reason.

Received from "J. M." is subscription for the benefit of the sufferers by the anti-militia prosecutions.

The proposed supplementary address from "the Women of England," received too late for insertion this week.

"Andrew Marvel, jun.," sends us a letter filled with personal reflections on the Editor of this paper, whom he attacks by name, and asks us to publish it "with such observations as we may deem proper." We beg to inform him that when gentlemen address abusive communications to us, full of misstatements, and pervaded by an impertinent tone, to which they have not the courage to append their real signature, nor even to inclose it for our own satisfaction, we are wont to conclude that such effusions are fitter for the wastebasket than for our columns, and to that destination, consequently, we have consigned the lucubrations of our censor.

"J. H. W." We know not why the representation of educated intelligence should be stigmatised as "class" legislation.

"Aliquis." Why should we parade a dissent which every number of this paper fully embodies, and almost every line implies? How few there are, after all, who are willing to give to others the liberty and courtesy they demand for themselves!

If "A Straightforward Reasoner" had but expressed himself in a "straightforward" style, we should have gladly inserted his letter—but his sentences are so intricate that we dare not put them as they are before our readers, nor have we time to disentangle them.

"E. B. R." Declined.

The lines on "Liberty, Equality, &c.," will bear revision.

The First Number of our Thirteenth Volume, printed in New Type, will appear January 5th, 1853; on and after which date the *Nonconformist* will be published at 69, Fleet-street, instead of 4, Horse-shoe-court, Ludgate-hill. It is requested that all letters to the Editor be sent to the latter address, as heretofore.

With our first number for the New Year we shall give a Supplement of 12 pages, containing the Title and Index for the present volume, and extended notices of "Books for the Season."

The Nonconformist.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, DEC. 15, 1852.

SUMMARY.

LORD DERBY and the Deluge! Week after week, for many weeks past, with scarcely a day's interval, has the rain descended on town and country—swelling rivers to the invasion of city dwellings and flooding of low pasture-lands, converting sewers into subterranean torrents, quenching furnaces, swamping mines, suspending agricultural operations, and threatening the ever-anxious husbandman with the destruction of the precious seed already in the furrow. This fluvial excess combines with a strike of colliers—suggested and aggravated by emigration—and the unusually high price of iron, to cast a shadow upon the broad and sunny disc that our com-

mercial affairs have lately presented. Not sufficiently serious, however, are these adverse circumstances to abate anticipations of a merry Christmas—whose near approach is conspicuously betokened by the Smithfield cattle-show; the beasts exhibited at which, we are informed, are more numerous, better accommodated, and less distressingly obese, than on any former occasion.

Though our politicians are in the thick of Parliamentary warfare, the leaders respectively of both parties have found time, during the past week, for agreeable relaxation. On Wednesday, the Lord Mayor entertained in the Guildhall her Majesty's Ministers, and many of her Majesty's Opposition, with the judges and other dignitaries. On the same day, Lord John Russell presented himself in his most amiable garb to the members of the Leeds Mechanics' Institute, and delivered an oration which shows that he does not neglect, in these busy times, the studies that gave dignity, and, doubtless, enjoyment, to the early part of a life that might have been content with the pride of rank and the pleasures of sense.—The next day his lordship appeared in a character in which we do not so unreservedly admire him—reciting deeds which were small in comparison with his powers, and hinting promises which sad experience has taught us to mistrust.

Five of the six metropolitan boroughs—with Manchester, Leeds, and Exeter, the representative towns of England—have protested against the Budget; or rather, against the features peculiarly obnoxious to urban displeasure, for at several of the demonstrations named, the scheme as a whole was acknowledged to possess merit. The opposition has been visibly stimulated by the appearance of a silly letter from Mr. Christopher to his constituents, claiming the malt-tax remission as a compensatory measure.—The deputation from the Association for the Abolition of the Taxes on Knowledge have received from Lord Derby the encouraging assurance that one at least of the imposts which they condemn—the advertisement duty—is under consideration by the Government.

The proceedings before the Derby committee, so far as they have been made public, reveal just such an interior of the Carlton as has long been suspected, and an amount of innocent audacity in its election-manager greater than even "W. B." was supposed capable of displaying. All the facts detailed by Sir A. Cockburn appear to have been proved in evidence, but the link connecting "W. B." with the actual commission of bribery to be wanting. Instead thereof, we have the Major's repeated assertion that Morgan was sent to Derby not as an agent, but as a detective of corruption! It is possible nothing may come of the affair but an exposure of Tory management, and a corresponding weight of argument for the ballot.

The National Freehold Union has held during the past week its fourth annual conference. The official and verbal reports show an astonishing activity on the part of these societies, and their increased tendency to associative action; but afford no fresh ground of hope for striking political advantage from their operation.

The trial at Dublin of a Mr. Kirwan, artist, for the murder of his wife, adds a melancholy and perplexing chapter to the gloomy volume of our criminal records. The prisoner was convicted on evidence deemed perfectly conclusive to his judges as well as the jury; and the atrocity of his crime leaves no room for expecting a commutation of his sentence. Not to all minds, however, do the facts serve to bring assurance of guilt; and whenever, in such case, an irrevocable penalty is inflicted, morality and law receive a shock.

The Emperor, Napoleon III., occupies the foreground of the week's continental news. At home he has been organizing his Imperial household, and what is facetiously termed a new constitution. His civil list is to be on the most extravagant scale. Difficulties, nevertheless, bristle around the autocrat before he is safely seated on the throne. In financial matters there are symptoms of uneasiness. His banking schemes do not find favour in the money-market, and his disposition to substitute Government management for private enterprise increases the alarm. Still greater recklessness is shown in regard to military expenditure. The increase of our armaments for "national defences" purposes, is to be followed up by a further addition to the warlike resources of France. The Minister of Marine promises to increase the navy to the same extent as this country, whatever that may be. "If England built thirty war steamers, France would build thirty steamers also." Thus the game of rival arming has again recommenced—France leading the way under circumstances which create suspicious forebodings.

The apprehensions which unwillingly arise in dwelling upon the domestic policy of the new Emperor are not allayed by watching his dealings with neighbouring states. At the very time when we hear of the passing of the new Belgian press law in the Chamber of Deputies, and of the increasing insolence of the priesthood, come tidings of the withdrawal of the vindictive tax imposed

by Louis Napoleon upon Belgian coal. A disclaimer by the French official organ of interference in Spain is closely followed by the dissolution of the Cortes, and the proclamation of a new constitution virtually subversive of a representative Chamber, and further restrictions on the freedom of the press. Italy and Austria seem to be pervaded with mingled hope and apprehensions, which have their source in the Tuileries, "with fear of change perplexing monarchs." Europe, with passive curiosity, fixes its attention upon the French Emperor, as though he were to be the arbiter of her destinies.

The Kafir war is said to be "wearing itself out," but the most recent intelligence scarcely bears out the conclusion. We hear of much negative success, but the Kafir chiefs show no present disposition to surrender. The Hottentots have been offered an amnesty which they have not accepted, and we have not driven Macomo and Sandilli from the neighbourhood of the Amatolas. On the other hand, we have sustained some clear and decided losses. The Chancellor of the Exchequer is, therefore, somewhat premature in his anticipation of a saving of expenses from this source. The Burmese war, thanks to the incompetence or obstinacy of General Godwin, is in abeyance, or indefinitely prolonged. He has obtained his desire to march by land to Ava, but at a cost which it is fearful to contemplate. As the *Times* remarks, the golden opportunity has been let slip by unimproved, and unless diplomacy shall come to the aid of war, many hundreds, if not thousands, of lives will be uselessly sacrificed under the pestilential influence of the Burmese climate.

WEEKLY PARLIAMENTARY NOTES.

TO THE READERS OF THE "NONCONFORMIST."

SIR DE LACY EVANS's bill for postponing the date on which electors should be required to pay up their rates and taxes, was thrown out on Wednesday last, after a brief discussion, by 103 to 67 votes, being a majority of 67. The recent measure, somewhat modifying the clause in the Reform Act which relates to this matter, has turned out a mere delusion, owing to the time at which, by the regulations of the Treasury, the Queen's taxes become payable, and are collected. Many persons, consequently, have been disfranchised, whose solvency no person would presume to doubt. Ministers, however, seem indisposed, as, indeed, their antecedents would lead us to expect, to relax any of the restrictions limiting the borough franchise—and the whipper-in having done his part well, and no great zeal having been roused on the Liberal side by so peddling a proposal, the result was, as we have seen, a petty triumph for the Cabinet.

There was a very fair gathering of the House on Thursday afternoon, when Mr. James Wilson called its attention to the effects of the Sugar Acts of 1846 and 1848 upon the British Sugar Colonies, and upon the Sugar Trade of the United Kingdom, and moved for certain reports and returns connected with the subject. Most of the members present, perhaps, meant to be interested in the discussion, and gave the hon. member for Westbury close attention during the first part of his speech. But a battle of statistics in the House of Commons, especially when unduly protracted, is a trying, dreary affair. Before Mr. Wilson had done, the House was very sensibly thinned, and during the time that Sir J. Pakington felt it necessary to look at the same array of facts from another point of view, almost all who could escape the ordeal of listening did so. One fact, however, of high practical importance, was firmly established—namely, that free labour sugar may, where all the aid of science is resorted to, fairly compete with slave-grown sugar in the market of Europe, and beat it. This, we always anticipated, would prove the best justification of the gradual extinction of differential duties. The House rose shortly after nine o'clock.

Friday, December 10.—We commence the debate on the Budget this evening. There is some excitement, of course—seats taken and ticketed in considerable numbers before four o'clock—indicating that by and by the House will be inconveniently full. First of all, we have a shower of petitions from both sides against the proposed duplication and extension of the House-tax. Then occurs a false start—Mr. Duncombe rising to oppose going into Committee, until the Government give some assurance that the House is to be permitted free deliberation on all the details of the Budget, without being held under a threat of ministerial resignation for presuming to alter or amend the scheme before them. One by one, Mr. Walter, Mr. Alcock, and Sir E. B. Lytton, plunge from the technical question put by the Speaker "that I do now leave the chair," over head and ears in discussion of the whole financial policy embodied in Mr. Disraeli's Budget. Mr. Gladstone, sarcastically recalling the House to the true question before them, and rebuking the literary baronet for indulging in oratorical display at the wrong moment, follows the example which he had just condemned, and disburdens himself of a longish

speech against two or three of the main features of the fiscal scheme before them. The Chancellor of the Exchequer comes to the rescue of Sir E. B. Lytton, and soothes him with honied words of flattery, and, on his own behalf, disclaims all intention of treating the Committee dictatorially. So Mr. Duncombe withdraws his opposition, the Speaker leaves the chair, and the House becomes a Committee of Ways and Means, presided over by Mr. Wilson Patten.

Another false start. Mr. W. Williams submits an amendment to the resolution of Government on the House-tax, moving, in lieu thereof, that real property shall be made to pay the same Probate and Legacy duties as are now payable on personal property. This was an implied concession that increased taxation was necessary, and that the duty of the House was merely to select the fairest and most appropriate method of imposing it. Mr. Hume, Mr. Bright, and others, point out the desirableness, in every point of view, of discussing the resolution of the Chancellor upon its own merits, and taking a simple decision, "Ay" or "No," on the augmentation of the House-tax. The hon. member for Lambeth defers to the advice of his friends, withdraws his amendment, and leaves the debate, at length, to take its natural course. Mr. Phinn first takes advantage of the *en règle* state of matters to deliver a vigorous speech condemnatory of the Budget. He makes two or three good points, and hits them cleverly. Mr. Ball once more gains attention, and affords some entertainment by saying that he had come up to serve Protection, but that being dead, he meant to be an honest Free-trader, and, therefore, to seek the repeal of the Malt-tax. Mr. Monckton Milnes, Mr. H. Vivian, and Mr. Headlam, on the part of the Opposition, Mr. Sanders and Mr. Cayley on the part of Ministers, and Mr. H. Drummond on both parts, or on neither, as the reader pleases, keep up the talk, but scarcely keep alive attention, until close upon 11 o'clock. Sir C. Wood then rises. He is mercilessly critical, and picks holes in another man's Budget much more successfully than he has been wont to defend his own. His style is vivacious—his elocution energetic—but his oratory altogether is not impressive. He slaps the table incessantly, and invariably drowns with the noise he makes the last words of his sentences. He does not rouse much enthusiasm, but he certainly puts Whig objections to a Tory budget into a clever shape, and concludes before he has tired his audience. The debate is adjourned about half-past twelve.

It is resumed on Monday, to be again adjourned. When will this war of words cease? There is no very great competition to catch the Chairman's eye on the Ministerial benches, but on our side it is literally "unrestricted." Sometimes, when a speaker pauses to consult his notes, always when he sits down, a dozen at least are on their feet. Mr. Cobden speaks early—and unusually well. His remarks on the inevitable tendencies of taxation towards directness are emphatically delivered, and listened to with that deep silence which bespeak the conscious concurrence of his auditors, willing or unwilling, in the truths he enounces. Mr. Lowe, also, of Kidderminster, is most logical, pungent, and effective. The defence of the brewers by Mr. Bass is naïve, unstudied, but not without the worth which one who is perfect master of his subject can contribute to a discussion. Lord John Manners replies to Mr. Cobden—and, perhaps, the less we say of the substance of that reply the better. Not that he seems to be at all aware that he is but exhibiting a puny figure (intellectually, we mean, for physically he is tall, handsome, and commanding) beside a giant. He is evidently well satisfied with his performance, and fancies he is crushing the Free-trade leader under heavy blows. Mr. F. Peel does fairly to-night in opposition to renewed taxation—but he is solemn and heavy. Good Mr. Walpole, into whose open, good-tempered face, it pleases one to look, is long, and unsuccessful—evidently dealing with a question on which, although crammed for the occasion, he is not *au fait*. Mr. Goulburn, whose countenance does not prepossess you, and who does not look sweet-humoured, follows him. But he speaks in clear, well-finished, sonorous periods—arranges his matter logically—and if he does not prove what he undertakes, clearly means to do so in a serious and earnest spirit. The House resumed soon after twelve o'clock.

Tuesday evening witnesses a renewal of the discussion, not, however, until after the Chancellor of the Exchequer has felt it expedient to shift the ground of conflict, and to assure the House that their first vote will decide, not that the house-tax shall be doubled, but merely that its present area shall be extended. Lord Jocelyn starts the debate in set and formal speech, and is followed by Mr. Osborne, who, never ineffective, is not so powerful nor so pointed this evening, as he usually is when other than financial questions are under the notice of the House. Dinner hours, that is, the interval between seven and nine o'clock, are occupied by Alderman Thompson, Sir B. Hall, Sir John Duckworth, and Mr. Hume, which gentle-

men, valuable as may be the information they respectively communicate, cannot be compared, for rhetorical effect, with sparkling champagne. Shortly before 10 o'clock Sir James Graham is up, and he holds the House in rapt attention till about a quarter after 11. With that strong common-sense and muscular eloquence for which he is specially distinguished, the right hon. baronet reviews the entire Budget in the order in which it was brought forward by Mr. Disraeli—and very unequivocally condemns it as rash, and even dangerous. Sir J. Pakington follows. Alas! it is now too evident that the debate will not close to-night. Above half the members leave the House, feeling that their votes will not be required, and unwilling to sit out needlessly a long speech from the Colonial Secretary. And truly we do not wonder at their impatience, for Sir John, besides being a little querulous and testy, is likewise prolix and uninteresting. He deals in general assertions pretty freely, but does nothing to overthrow arguments based on facts. Moreover, he is rather unscrupulous in perverting the statements of his opponents. On the whole, he is weaker than common. After a few words from Mr. F. Crossley and Colonel Sibthorp, and some discussion as to the precise issue of the vote to be taken, the debate is again adjourned, to Thursday.

TOO MUCH OF A GOOD THING.

"THE worst enemies of a principle are those professed friends who imperfectly apply, and thereby misrepresent it." So we wrote in April of 1851, commenting on the Whig proposal to renew the income-tax without modification. We repeat the sentiment to-day with an application to the Disraeli Budget. The country is now asked to permit the extension of certain direct taxes; and the representatives of populous constituencies who hesitate or refuse, are taunted with inconsistency to their old professions. "You clamoured for cheap food and direct taxation," is the language of the Ministerialists to Free-traders; "we offer both, and you are angered." The Opposition may be content to reply that it is "too much of a good thing" to which they object. The Ministerial scheme is, in short, just such a perverse application of sound financial maxims as might be expected from an unskilful friend or a cunning enemy.

It may be as well briefly to enumerate the advantages of direct over indirect taxation.—It permits no evasion of the universal obligation of citizenship: whether in the form of a property, income, house, or poll tax, it lays hold of every member of every class in the community; whereas imposts on all but the indispensable necessities of life, can be evaded by abstinence from the articles taxed. It is economical in collection and enforcement—employing the entire services of a given number of persons, while customs or excise duties can only be levied at certain periods of importation or manufacture, and require to be enforced by an army of detectives. It has much fewer incidental disadvantages than methods which, in addition to subtracting from the reproductive capital of a country, restrict the supply of the raw material, and hamper the varied processes, of industry. And, lastly, by enabling the tax-payer to ascertain, at any moment, the annual amount of his individual contributions to the State, it keeps up a vigilant attention to the national expenditure—or, as Mr. F. Peel phrases it, "a wholesome discontent"—promotes a salutary sense of the rights and duties of political existence.

It was because Mr. Disraeli's speech of Friday se'nnight announced the substitution henceforth of direct for indirect taxation, and because his budget was evidently framed on that principle, that we gave him a respectful hearing, and to his scheme unprejudiced consideration. It is not without reluctance that we have decided it is the duty of our representatives either greatly to amend or to reject it. The part abolition of malt, hop, and tea duties we welcome, *per se*, as a boon at once to the consumers and producers of those articles. Nor would we refuse assent to an extension of the house or income-tax, if there were no better substitutes to be found. We simply require that there should be a due proportion between the remissions and impositions, and an equitable distribution of new burdens.

Neither of these conditions is met by the pending budget. Barley-growers, maltsters, brewers, and beer-drinkers—the last mentioned including nearly the whole community—may be benefited, in various degrees, by the reduction of the malt-duty; while the extended income and house duties fall upon only a section of the people, including no inconsiderable number to whom cheap beer will be no relief. The taxation of all incomes above £100 per annum is equitable enough; there is no reason, but the cost and difficulty of collection, why the tax should not descend to £50 incomes. Few would be grumblers at the substitution of such an impost for the tea duties. But the total saving on their "favourite domestic beverages" to a family living on £100 a-year, in a £20 house, would be at best not more than a moiety of their ad-

ditional taxation under the proposed scheme. For it must be recollected that it is not two classes, but substantially one class, on whom will fall the two taxes. It is the clerk or artisan earning his two pounds per week, whose rent, whether as lodger or householder, will be raised by his share of the house-tax, and who will also become subject to the duty on incomes. And such are precisely the descriptions of persons with whom the battle of life goes hardest, who are therefore the largest abainers from malt liquors, and whose social ambition manifests itself chiefly in the selection of their habitations. Many public writers and speakers seem strangely ignorant of the habitudes of the class they contemptuously designate "ten-pounders." In small provincial towns, the phrase may accurately represent petty tradespeople and "chamber-workers"—but in London, and the other foci of industry and intelligence, who that has any self-respect, any regard to health, lives in a house rented at no more than ten pounds per annum? The vast majority of suburban residences are rented at from twenty to forty pounds, and tenanted by more than one family each. There is no surer sign of a laudable ambition to better one's domestic habits, than the removal to a higher-rented dwelling; and this ambition a house-tax of eightpence in the pound will necessarily check.

But that is not the worst feature of the scheme. Besides the disproportion of the remissions to the impositions, the distribution of the new burdens is grossly inequitable. Mr. Cobden pointed out, in his very able speech of Monday evening, that in the event of the first of the Government resolutions being adopted, house-property will be taxed, in proportion to land, as 21 to 3. And in another part of the same speech, he thus humorously put the respective positions of the farmer and the clerk under the new system:—

"I'll put a case—a farmer with a farm of 250 acres of moderate land, and paying a rent of £280 a year. By your proposal farmers paying rents under £300 a year are exempt from taxation altogether. If the farmer I speak of farms as he should do in Free-trade times, he has £2,000 or £3,000 capital. In fact, £10 an acre is not so much as he should have; he would be better with £15; but at any rate he should not have less than £10 an acre; and here, then, would be a man with a capital being employed of £2,500 paying no income tax [hear, hear]. You assume that he doesn't make £100 a year; and let that be assumed. This farmer goes into the market town riding his nag, and looking in fine health and great spirits [laughter]—and he passes by a lawyer's clerk who gets £100 a year, and who is subjected to an income tax of 6d. in the pound [hear, hear]. The farmer has 250 acres of land, many labourers employed, stables full of horses, sheds full of cows, pens full of sheep, yards full of stacks; and yet the lawyer's clerk pays, and this farmer does not pay income tax [hear, hear]."

Such an "adjustment" can only have been devised by a "farmer's friend." Beneath the gaberdine of our herald of a new financial epoch, peeps out the cloven hoof of "obsolete politics." The "unrestricted competition" of various interests is to be inaugurated only in phrase—the towns are to be fresh weighted, because the country has been deprived of factitious advantages. We do not say that Mr. Disraeli is not honestly disposed to carry out his magnificent professions as a financier; we rather compassionate the ill, though not undeserved, fortune that compels him to consult prejudices which he openly despises, though he dares not defy. We have no wish to see him driven from an office for which he has proved eminent capacity on the score of an error in the details of his first financial scheme. But we tender him in sincere good-will the advice spitefully administered by a predecessor all whose faults were those of littleness—to take back and amend his budget.

The penal bondage which compelled Mr. Disraeli to the one obnoxious feature of his propositions, also debars him from offering a supplementary proposal which would have ensured cheerful submission to the whole scheme. Let him extend the franchise co-equally with the income-tax, and we can promise him enough of popular support to bear him harmless from the most unscrupulous coalition that resentful interests and disappointed factions could devise. All constitutional and moral considerations might be appealed to in the defence of such a step. The judicial maxims of Blackstone and Mansfield, the sententious philosophy of C. J. Fox, the forgotten declamations of Brougham and Russell, might be adduced in its literal justification. The timidity even of selfishness could make little objection to so moderate a concession, while the theories even of the ultra-democratic would receive no offence. Thousands of professional men, and hundreds of thousands of operatives, joint occupants of taxed houses, and subject, also, to the deduction of fivepence three-farthings from every pound of their hard earnings, would thus be credited with the moral equivalent of civil status and political power. If, on the other hand, this obvious right be refused them, they will naturally be the more impatient at once of their special burdens and their general wrong. And the continued exclusion of the masses from the enjoyment of the suffrage will become daily less possible if a large section of the middle classes be provoked to join with them in agitation by the conscious-

ness of paying a shilling or eighteenpence weekly into hands over which they have no control. If Mr. Disraeli, from position or prejudice, refuse the concession of this most equitable and moderate demand, the Radical Opposition must make the cause their own. In the votes of forty or fifty men lies the fate of rival parties—perhaps, for a long term of years. Let not so rare an opportunity be lost of winning for the people another instalment of their accumulating claims. Let the enlargement of our representative system be pressed for simultaneously with the reconstruction of our finances. The initiation of this twin reform would give to the Minister, honour wide and lasting as his own brightest imaginings—it may yet procure for the Parliamentary leaders of the people, a title to unmeasured confidence and the assurance of undying gratitude.

WATER SUPPLY.

ONE of the strongest objections with which the advocates of temperance have to deal is, that drawn from the impurity of the water the inhabitants of the metropolis, at least, are obliged to drink. It is not pleasant to feel that with every draught of what might be thought to be the pure element, we are imbibing an unknown quantity of organic matter, or, it may be, a microcosm of living animals of the most grotesque forms. If London was polled, we think an overwhelming majority would submit to the continuance of the burden (if such it is felt to be) of the malt-tax, could they by that means obtain an unlimited supply of pure spring water. We would respectfully direct the attention of the Temperance League to this point. To induce the bulk of the population to give up the use of intoxicating liquors would be to remove one of the greatest stimulants to crime and improvidence. But they must show a good, wholesome substitute. At present, water is almost as much adulterated as beer; and looking at some of the monsters which are represented in a little publication now before us* as taking up their abode in the impure waters which fill our cisterns, we are puzzled to know which is the most injurious beverage. Every teetotaler, as well as sanitary reformer, should be an ardent friend of a pure and abundant supply of water.

In the brochure referred to, issued by the London (Watford) Spring Water Company, attention is called to the fact that though Parliament decided last session that all water for the future supplied to London must be obtained from above Teddington dock, yet the surface drainage of the most richly-manured country in the world, and the sewers and drains of a hundred villages and towns, are emptied into the Thames above that point. It is further doubted whether the provision of the act requiring covered reservoirs is adapted to increase or decrease its impurities. The conclusion is therefore drawn "that such water as the Company proposes to obtain from the chalk formation near Watford, contains no organic matter, and is, of all sources that can supply a sufficient quantity, the purest within reach of London, and when previously softened, as proposed by the Company, will be best adapted for washing, cooking, and drinking."

We have not space to go into this subject on the present occasion, but need only direct attention to the interesting statement published by the London (Watford) Spring Water Company contained in another column. Legislation has, we think, failed to secure the object for which the question was agitated in the House of Commons—viz., the procuring a constant supply of cheap, pure water to the metropolis. It now remains to be seen what private enterprise and competition can accomplish in the case. The Watford Company have been very hardly dealt with by the Legislature, and from an impartial consideration of the facts and arguments, they have adduced, we think their incorporation by Parliament would be a public benefit.

SIGNS OF A SEVERE WINTER.—If the theory of that acute observer of nature, Gilbert White, be a true one, we shall realise an abundance of frost during the coming winter. He says, in his "Natural History of Selborne," speaking of the frost of 1776, "The weather previously had been uncommonly wet, and the country drowned with vast rains from every quarter, from whence it may be inferred, as there is great reason to believe is the case, that intense frosts seldom set in until the earth is perfectly glutted and saturated with moisture, and hence dry autumns are seldom followed by rigorous winters. The great frost of 1739-40 set in after a very rainy season, when the springs were uncommonly high. Before the great frost of 1768, there fell at Lyndon, in the county of Rutland, in the preceding September, 64 inches of rain. In 1784 and 1813 the month of December was very wet."

* "Microscopical Examinations, &c., of the Thames and other Waters."

THE MIRROR OF PARLIAMENT.

OUR SUGAR COLONIES.

On Thursday, Mr. J. WILSON, in pursuance of notice, called attention to the effects of the sugar acts of 1846 and 1848 upon the colonies and sugar trade of the United Kingdom, and moved for certain reports and returns connected with the subject. He considered it a duty to vindicate the policy of those acts, which had been assailed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in his speech on the budget. Though Sir J. Pakington had dropped his motion, and Government had given up the question, they had not done so with the acquiescence of those whom they formerly represented. He hoped, therefore, to elicit, if not from the Treasury bench, from the discussion of that night, such facts and declarations as would place the question on a settled basis. He then entered into a prolonged argument, supported by statistics, to show that, despite the advantage of compulsory labour in the slaveholding colonies, their increase of production had been eighteen per cent. only, while the British colonies, with free labour, showed an increase of thirty-eight per cent.—that the interests of the consumer had been enormously promoted—that the revenue had not suffered to the extent apprehended—that the cost of production in the colonies had been greatly diminished—and that there had been a large increase in the production of rum and other colonial articles. His deductions were—that if the colonies were not in a high state of prosperity, they were in a better position than heretofore, and that any deficiency in their commercial prosperity was not owing to the legislation of 1846. The proposal in the budget, for allowing the refinement of sugar in bond, involved a question which had been considered by the late Government, and in the way of which there were difficulties of revenue and of other kinds; but if these could be overcome, he admitted that the permission would be a boon to several of the colonies.

Sir JOHN PAXINGTON said that he retracted nothing which he remembered to have said on the subject, but urged that no one could have anticipated that the condition of our colonies in 1852 could have been represented by the figures which the previous speaker had adduced. He had originally objected to the unhappy legislation defended by Mr. Wilson on three grounds—that it would tend to encourage slavery, to stimulate the production of sugar produced by slave labour, and to militate against the interest of our sugar colonies; and he entered into statistics to show that these predictions had been verified. Admitting the advantage the consumer of sugar had experienced, tremendous sufferings had been unjustifiably inflicted on the colonies. The adoption by Parliament of the idea of final legislation on any question would be an abandonment of the functions of a free legislature, and he reminded the late Government that its final measure of 1846 had been "unfinalized" in 1848. He justified his own conduct, giving notice of motion, by the unprecedentedly depressed state of British colonial produce last year, and vindicated himself for having abandoned that motion by urging the equally unprecedented change which had subsequently occurred in the relative positions of British and foreign producers. But he did not feel sanguine as to the maintenance of the present prosperity, which in great measure might arise from the failure of the crops in Cuba and elsewhere, and from the fact that the low prices which had ruled in our market had driven away foreign trade to America. He paid, notwithstanding, a warm tribute to the industrial energy of our colonists, who, he said, required all the care and attention Government could bestow, especially as regarded aid in obtaining labour. He then drew a lamentable picture of the exceptional case of Jamaica, to which Government had determined to send out a commissioner; and concluded by assenting to Mr. Wilson's motion.

Mr. EWART believed that the future prospects of the sugar colonies were good, and that their prosperity would be found in energy, and in the adoption of the improvements of science. Mr. HUME said that any return to a protective system was impossible—that the colonists must not expect a shilling of public money. He was glad, however, that the Government was prepared to adopt the right mode of assisting them. Lord STANLEY denied that Government had any idea of prolonging the expiring system of differential duties, and said that Mr. Wilson's motion had no bearing on any plan about to be submitted to the House, but was a challenge to discuss the results of past legislation. He insisted upon the injustice of the policy which had been adopted towards the colonies, but did not believe that any difference of opinion existed on either side of the House as to the course to be followed for the future, and he was glad to think that the question would not have to be discussed again. —The motion was then agreed to.

DISCUSSION OF THE BUDGET.

On Wednesday, Mr. MACDONALD gave notice of an amendment on the Chancellor of the Exchequer's resolution on the tea duties, the effect of such amendment being to reduce those duties to one shilling in four years, and the first reduction to bring the duty to 1s. 9d. Mr. W. WILLIAMS gave notice of an amendment on the resolution on the house-tax, such amendment being to the effect that, as a substitute, legacy and probate duties be levied on real property to the same extent as is now the case with regard to personal property. On Thursday, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said, in answer to Mr. Hume, that he had understood it to be the wish of the House, as it certainly was of the Government, that the financial scheme should be

considered as a whole, and he added that, though it was formally necessary to begin with a single resolution, he should consider the decision of the House upon that as an expression of opinion upon the whole subject. On Friday, in answer to Mr. MOFFATT, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that he intended to admit foreign as well as colonial sugar to the privilege of refining in bond.

On the motion that the House go into Committee of Ways and Means, Mr. T. DUNCOMBE said that his constituents did not wish that the House should entertain the Chancellor of the Exchequer's preposterous propositions at all. "We want," said the hon. gentleman, "neither your budget nor you." He was not in the least afraid of being called factious, and as a question of confidence, and because the persevering in the proposed course would arouse a spirit of agitation and discontent throughout the country, he would meet the motion with a negative.

Mr. WALTER said, if Mr. Duncombe divided, he should vote with him, though he would not treat this as a question of confidence. He had no abstract objection to an increase of house-tax if necessary, but he was decidedly opposed to the unnecessary and uncalled-for repeal of the malt-tax. He further animadverted upon the incongruous mixture of subjects in the Budget.

Mr. ALCOCK would accept the reduction of the malt-tax as an instalment of the repeal of the whole, and thought the house-tax might be rendered unnecessary by the adoption of Mr. Hume's plan for taxing the descent of real property.

Sir BULWER LYTTON said that the House should consider how far it was desirable to destroy the present Government, that had recognised the principle that it was unjust to impose the same taxation upon the income of a man who, without fault of his own, might lose it to-morrow, and upon the income of the man who might bequeath it to his children. He advocated the proposed reduction of the malt-tax, because it would reduce the price of superior beer a penny a quart, and because the question was one of Free-trade against restriction. Defending the principle of the house-tax and its contemplated extension to the most important part of the constituency—urging the Free-traders to treat the agriculturists kindly, as they deserved to be treated—and explaining his own reasons for tendering his support to Lord Derby's Government, which he believed to be in earnest in promoting large reforms, he concluded amid general cheering.

Mr. GLADSTONE thought that the propositions of the Government ought to be taken in their natural order. He concurred with Mr. Walter in refusing to meet this as a question of confidence, and thought that the House could not refuse to go into committee. But he made a twofold protest against the course contemplated by Government—first, because this was the first budget he had ever seen which did not provide for the services of the year a shilling beyond the minimum estimated as their cost, except by means of borrowed money; and, secondly, because there ought to be no remission of taxation until the ways and means for the year had been made sure. He reminded the House that Mr. Disraeli, when in opposition, in bringing forward a motion hostile to the late Government, had ably contended against the financial doctrine he was then advocating.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, after some comments on the preceding debate, declined, at that stage, to offer any detailed reply to Mr. Gladstone, whom he charged with having addressed the House in ignorance of the facts of the case. He should answer him at the proper time, and hoped to be able to lay such a statement before the House as would lead to a great and salutary change in the mode of keeping the public accounts. Justifying his conduct on the occasion referred to by Mr. Gladstone, by alleging that the circumstances of that period and of the present were entirely different, he vindicated the course the Government was taking on the budget, and refused to be guided by the miserable routine of common-place circumstances.

Mr. T. DUNCOMBE rose again and said that the Chancellor of the Exchequer had declared that the budget was to be taken as a whole, which he for one had no inclination to do. Would the Chancellor of the Exchequer say that this was not implied by their going into committee? Lord JOHN RUSSELL wished it to be understood that, on going into committee, they were not to discuss a single proposition, but the whole of the scheme. However much he might object to that scheme, he must admit that the Chancellor of the Exchequer had so far redeemed his pledge, that he had submitted no trifling plan to the House. The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that Lord John Russell had completely expressed the views of the Government. There were numerous questions of detail in the budget, which were fair matters of discussion; but there were also principles involved, such as that of the difference between precarious and permanent income, and the question of the house-tax, on which he thought the Government ought to insist. Mr. DUNCOMBE then said he should withdraw his amendment, and the House went into committee.

The following resolution on inhabited house duties—the first of the series tabled by the Chancellor of the Exchequer—was then formally put:—

That from and after the 5th day of April, 1853, the duties granted and made payable by the Act 14 and 15 Victoria, cap. 36, upon inhabited dwelling-houses in Great Britain, according to the annual value thereof, shall cease and determine, and, in lieu thereof, there shall be granted and made payable upon all such dwelling-houses the following duties, that is to say:—

For every inhabited dwelling-house which, with the household and other offices, yards, and gardens therewith occupied and charged, is, or shall be, worth the rent of £10 or upwards by the year,—

Where any such dwelling-house shall be occupied by any person in trade who shall expose to sale and sell any goods, wares,

or merchandise, in any shop or warehouse, being part of the same dwelling-house, and in the front or on the ground or basement story thereof;

And also where any such dwelling-house shall be occupied by any person who shall be duly licensed by the laws in force to sell therein by retail beer, ale, wine, or other liquors, although the room or rooms thereof in which any such liquors shall be exposed to sale, sold, drunk, or consumed, shall not be such shop or warehouse as aforesaid;

And also where any such dwelling-house shall be a farmhouse occupied by a tenant or farm-servant, and *bona fide* used for the purposes of husbandry only;

There shall be charged for every 20s. of such annual value of any such dwelling-house the sum of 1s.

And where any such dwelling-house shall not be occupied and used for any such purpose and in manner aforesaid there shall be charged for every 20s. of such annual value thereof the sum of 1s. 6d.

Mr. W. WILLIAMS moved, as an amendment, that, in lieu of the proposed increase, real property be charged with the same probate and legacy duties as were paid on personality. Sir R. INGLIS urged the claims of the clergy to exemption from both the income and house-tax. Mr. BRIGHT thought it would be better not to interject Mr. Williams's proposal into the discussion of the question. Mr. HUDSON warmly supported the budget. Mr. WILLIAMS then withdrew his amendment, and the original question was again put.

Mr. PHINN said that the Government scheme had been conceived with a double view, and that, in addition to settling our commercial policy, it had been designed to restrain the democratic spirit by disfranchising as many £10 householders as failed to pay the tax. Mr. E. BALL would accept the budget as the best thing he could get, though he wished for more; but he refused to split up the propositions, and insisted on having them as a whole. Digressing to the state of the colonies, he declared a relapse into heathenism had been the effect of Free-trade. Mr. MONCKTON MILNES said that the effect of the budget would be to induce the country to debit the landowners with having received compensation, while, in fact, no benefit would be conferred upon them. He was, however, prepared to admit the difference between precarious and permanent property, because he thought taxation should be imposed with regard rather to a man's expenditure than to his income. But he should oppose the unnecessary imposition of an increased house-tax. Mr. SANDARS was opposed to the increase of the house-tax, and to the reduction of the malt-tax, but, on the whole, thought the budget entitled to support. Mr. HENRY DRUMMOND said that the repeal of the malt-tax was a step in the right direction, and that the working classes regarded the shopkeepers as those who condemned them to drink blacking instead of beer. For himself, he would never oppose any budget, let it come from whom it might. Mr. HEADLAM argued that there existed no necessity for additional taxation, and that the budget threatened to imperil so large an amount of revenue as to endanger the financial system under which the country was now so prosperous. Mr. CAYLEY complained that previous Governments had done nothing to relieve the classes whom recent legislation had injured, and said that he was thankful to the present Administration for having sought to do so. The common sense of the country had accepted the budget, and he believed that it would be successful. He referred to the cheers which had greeted the Chancellor of the Exchequer at Guildhall as an evidence of the popular feeling on the subject.

Sir C. WOOD went over the whole of the scheme. He denied that anything proposed was for the express benefit of the British shipowner, as the foreigner was to share in the remissions; but if the Chancellor of the Exchequer really wished to benefit his countrymen, he would have reduced the duty on timber. He concurred in all that had been said of, and done for, the West India colonists, as also in the utter rejection (whatever gentlemen might say) of the claims of the agriculturists for compensation. All that he regretted was the state of delusion in which those parties had been kept; but that delusion was now at an end for ever. Proceeding to examine the estimates of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, he repeated and enlarged on Mr. Gladstone's objection as to the "borrowed money" unjustifiably included in the calculations. He next argued that the proposed repeal of the malt-duty would do so little in reducing the price of beer, that the estimated increase in consumption would not take place, that the Chancellor of the Exchequer had therefore miscalculated his means, and would be in a wilfully-created deficiency. Demanding where was the vaunted novelty of the budget, he said that the taxes dealt with were ill-selected and ill-handled. He approved of the mode in which the tea-duty had been treated; but the trumpery amount of hop-duty it was proposed to retain was unworthy of preservation. As for the malt reduction, the maltster and the brewer between them would pocket the advantage. He then animadverted on the inconsistency of Ministers when out of office with their present conduct in regard to the income-tax, and expatiated upon various unjust results which would arise from the proposed plan. He did not think the extension to Ireland a wise step; that country was, in its present circumstances, taxed sufficiently heavy; and it was to be remembered that most of the reductions of late years were of taxes applying exclusively to England, so that Ireland had gained no advantage at all. A time might, and he hoped would, come when the property-tax might fairly be extended to Ireland, but that time was not yet. With regard to the house-tax, he did not so much object to the extension of the area as to the doubling of the amount; and he contended that, in thus increasing direct taxation, they were needlessly wasting the resources of the country, which ought to be reserved for times of pressure. On the whole, he

advised the Chancellor of the Exchequer to take back his budget and amend it; and reminded him, amid the laughter of the House, that he need not be ashamed of doing that which his predecessors in office had often been compelled to do. Let him give up the house-duty and retain the malt tax, and then the scheme might be supported.—The debate was then adjourned.

RESUMED DISCUSSION ON THE BUDGET.

On Monday, the first speaker in committee was Mr. DAVISON, who, as one of the representatives of Belfast, and a man of business, was anxious briefly to express his cordial approval of the budget, and of the Irish measures and appointments of the Government.

Mr. CORDEN thought the last speaker would have observed a wise discretion if he had remained silent. The approval of exclusively English taxes by the representative of an Irish constituency, was illustrative of the fact that we had different systems of taxation in different parts of the kingdom. In reference to the general subject, he said he had been taunted with opposing the Government in carrying out principles which he had himself advocated. To direct taxation he did not object, so long as it was equally levied on all species of property; but he did not admit the claim of the agriculturists to any exemptions; for that was just the one partial and unjust system of taxation which for years they had been struggling to get rid of in agitating for the abolition of the corn-laws. It would be, in fact, adopting the odious principle of compensation [hear, hear]. Hon. gentlemen opposite themselves seemed to doubt whether they had a grievance. The hon. baronet the member for Hertfordshire said, that a great deal depended upon the way in which relief was granted. "Do it graciously," he said; "even if you don't grant that the farmers are distressed, still they think they are, and, therefore, give them something, in the way of the abolition of the malt-tax, which may console them." Well, but that was a sentimental way of dealing with the question which he did not understand [hear, hear, and a laugh]. He did not object to the reduction of duties on articles of consumption, so that the equivalent taxation was equal and direct—which it was not, according to the Government scheme. The house-tax, for instance, would, as he calculated, place twenty-one per cent. upon houses, and only three upon land. Then, again, the owners of houses would not escape, while the ground landlords would altogether escape. With regard to the malt-tax, for which it was proposed to substitute the house-tax, he had no objection to its being removed in the event of a large surplus, so that they needed no other tax to be put on in its place; but he would not accept a substitute; and of all substitutes the one proposed. The malt-tax did not press heavily on any class. It was an open question whether an increase in the consumption of beer would cause an increase in the health and strength of the people; there was a very large class who, so far from considering it a necessity, believed it to be a pernicious beverage, and an opinion to that effect had been signed by seventy eminent physicians. Looking at the tax from the farmers' point of view, he could scarcely consider its repeal as a matter of compensation; and he assured them that they were fighting a battle that was not worth fighting for. He complained of another item of the budget, for a very different reason—because it did not go far enough. The hop duty, which was a real grievance, had been treated in a paltry manner; and if nobody else brought forward the motion, he should himself move for its entire abolition. Passing to the proposal for the modification of the income-tax, he recognised the justice of making a distinction between settled and precarious incomes, but objected nevertheless to the proposed adjustment, as being still unequal in its pressure, and in particular too favourable to the farmers. Reverting to generalities, the honourable member defended the Free-trade principle as not tending necessarily towards the lowering of prices; and complained that the other side of the House not only took credit to itself for the adoption and maintenance of that principle, but had also changed its name. He warned the Government that the temper and feeling of the country had changed, and that even greater changes were to come; that taxation could no longer be conducted on the old system; that abuses could no longer exist with impunity; and that the country demanded, and would insist upon having, reform and retrenchment in all branches of public expenditure.

Lord J. MANNERS, in replying to Mr. Cobden, charged him with inconsistency in relation to the malt-duty, and justified the modification of the income-tax in favour of the tenant-farmers. He reminded Sir C. Wood of having forgotten the claims to credit which he had formerly advanced for remitting Excise duties, when he objected to the emission of £2,600,000 of taxation upon an old English beverage, which was dear to the labouring classes both in town and country, and which probably not one of the medical gentlemen who denounced it abstained from for a single week.

Mr. RICK succeeded over some half-dozen members who had risen together, in obtaining "the floor." He wished to relate some reflections which Sir R. Inglis had made upon the accuracy of his calculations:—

The statement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer with reference to clergymen seemed to involve three propositions; first, that it was expedient to remove all benefited clergymen having incomes below £100 from the operation of schedule A; secondly, with respect to the clergy in general, that the higher assessment was unfair and unjust; and thirdly, that in consequence of the proposed relaxation, there would be a loss to the revenue of £30,000 a-year. From an old return, made

in 1834, it appeared that there were 1,629 clergymen who had incomes varying from £50 to £100 a year. Taking the sum of those incomes at £120,000, and deducting 7d. in the pound, he arrived at the conclusion that the remission of taxation would amount to £3,500. From the same return he found that 10,400 benefited clergymen, archbishops, bishops, deans, and chapters, received incomes above £100 a year, on which it would appear that the reduction of the tax from 7d. to 6d. would involve a loss of £26,000. The two sums he had mentioned brought the remissions to £30,000 a year. He had deemed it his duty to ask an explanation of her Majesty's Government with reference to that sum of £26,000 a year, for which he thought they ought to account.

On the general question, he objected to the credit taken for £400,000 repayment of loans for public works, it being important upon principle to maintain the distinction between money belonging to the public debt and money raised for the service of the year. Should this item be disallowed, there would be no surplus. The budget was a compensatory and penal one, at once unjust and dangerous, unsettling a vast amount of taxation merely to fulfil a vain expectation recklessly held out.

Sir R. INGLIS briefly explained that he had intended no discourteous allusion to the hon. member.

Mr. LOWE doubted the soundness of the principles upon which the budget was founded, and questioned the correctness of Mr. Disraeli's views respecting emigration. Up to a certain point, emigration would be a great relief to the country; but when it went beyond that, it was sucking away the very life-blood of the country. But the movement was not in their hands. It was not in their power to say to the tide of emigration, at any particular period, "Stop!" It depended not upon what they could do; but upon the ratio, more or less rapid, in which the resources of the colonies became developed. They would, therefore, be acting most unwisely if, by any jugglery with taxation—by pretending to do somewhat when nothing was really intended to be done—they should accelerate that tide which had already set in with such tremendous force. With regard to the malt-tax, the reduction of which was the keystone of the Government scheme, it appeared to him that if any benefit resulted to the producer it would be in the direction of a rise in the price of barley, which was not probable. The tax formed a very large portion of the revenue; it was paid with less discontent than any other portion; and what was to be got in exchange for the moiety remitted? If the beer trade was under free competition, cost, as in other trades, would regulate price; but there was not in the country so iron a monopoly as that of the brewers, and the notion that the remission would materially lower the price of beer was a delusion. The only way to secure cheap beer was to break up the brewers' monopoly, which could be done only by abolishing the system of licences:—

The brewers possessed themselves of all the public-houses in the metropolis and all over the country [hear, hear]; and then they let them to a body of tenants, with whom they made stipulations as to the amount of profit they were to have on the sale of beer. In London, he believed, the amount of profit per barrel was about 4s., and when a man had to provide servants, and gas, and to furnish decent rooms, that was a miserably small sum—one which would never be accepted if the licensed victuallers did not know they were in the brewers' hands. In order to increase their profit, what the publicans did notoriously was to make the quantity of liquor supplied to them into a considerably larger quantity—to adulterate it, in short—and then to sell it to the public [hear, hear]. What better proof of a monopoly could they have? But here was a different class of brewers from those he had alluded to, who manufactured another kind of beer, which was sold in bottle. What was the result of that? Why, he knew, and they all knew, that the quart bottle was daily becoming less a quart, and the pint bottle becoming daily less a pint [hear, and laughter], and if the reduction went on at the present rate he believed that the quarts would soon become pints, and the pints become medicine bottles [laughter, and an ironical cry of "hear, hear," from Mr. Bass, the tone of which increased the merriment of hon. members].

He could imagine no more vicious principle for a Chancellor of the Exchequer to act upon than to purchase a momentary popularity by repealing taxes prospectively. Mr. LOWE then subjected the financial calculations of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to a severe examination, contending that they were not trustworthy in respect to charges as well as receipts; that he had assumed amounts of surplus for which he had no sufficient data; and concluded by declaring that if the House did follow the example thus set to them, they would work ruin in and destroy the finances of this country, and reduce it to the condition of a third-rate power, contemptible in the eyes of the world; if they did not follow this example, they would hold up the present representatives of the nation as the most reckless and improvident stewards of the public money who ever disgraced a Parliament [loud cheers].

After a short speech from Mr. A. MILLS—to the effect that he approved of the house-tax because it must lead to an extension of the suffrage—Mr. BASS denied that the brewers enjoyed any monopoly; invited Mr. Lowe himself to enter the business; and warned the House that if the proposed reduction in the malt-duty were made, though "beer" should be lowered in price, pale ale could not be materially cheaper than at present [much laughter].

Lord H. VANE supported the scheme, believing the taxation of the £10 householders would be a relief to the labouring poor.

Mr. F. PERL argued that if direct taxation was to answer, it must be laid on by a friendly and discriminating hand, and not in a spirit of retaliation. At the cost of arousing great discontent, the remission of half the malt-tax would very slightly affect

the price of beer, while, as a compensation, it would be uncertain in its effect and partial in its operation. The modifications of the income-tax were open to objections, and the budget, as a whole, had inspired him with a feeling of disappointment. Instead of reconciling conflicting interests, as had been promised, it reopened the war between town and country; and he should vote against the first resolution.

Mr. WALPOLE commenced a speech of unusual length by observing that it had been understood the budget was to be discussed as a whole, and that in the course of the debate there had been some important admissions—namely, that the reduction of the tea duties and the boon to the shipping interest were wise and beneficial, and that the modifications of the income-tax were so good that they should have come from the late Government. The principal objections were to the increase of the house-tax, and to the remission of the malt-duty. The principles and the objects of the budget were three—first, to adhere unreservedly to the existing commercial system, the object being to make the prime necessities of life as cheap as possible; secondly, if any particular interest were found to have experienced injury, to relieve it, and enable it to meet unrestricted competition; thirdly, to deal with the taxation of the country so that all who ran the Free-trade race might do so fairly. He then proceeded to exemplify the manner in which these principles were carried out—the first, in the reduction of the duties on malt and tea; the second, in the mode in which the three suffering interests had been dealt with, that of agriculture being incidentally benefited by the reduction of a tax which pressed immediately upon the consumer; the third, by the readjustment of direct taxation, in the extension of the area and limit of the house-tax, and in varying the relations of the income-tax. In reviewing the objections offered to these readjustments he noticed in particular the objection of Lord John Russell, that the modifications of the income-tax had multiplied the exemptions; and that of Mr. Gladstone, that they had broken faith with the public creditor. With regard to the latter objection, he denied that the Irish fundholder was exempt from the income-tax upon any national engagement or legal obligation; and if the objection referred to England, it must rest either upon a Parliamentary contract, which, if it ever existed, had been already violated, or upon a moral obligation, which must extend to the large fundholder as well as to the small. In conclusion, Mr. Walpole addressed himself to the late, and vindicated the present, Chancellor of the Exchequer:—

Though I do not see the right hon. gentleman the member for Halifax in his place, I must take leave to add, that notwithstanding the tone of self-constituted superiority [loud Ministerial cheers, answered by the Opposition] which he assumed the other night, I defy him, or any of his supporters, to prove that the propositions of my right hon. friend are propositions which are shaking or impairing the credit of this country, or tarnishing, as he said, the good name of Englishmen. And when the right hon. gentleman told us, that my right hon. friend need not be ashamed to follow the examples of the Administrations of Mr. Pitt and of Lord Liverpool, and to amend his budget in the Christmas recess, if there were any necessity for my right hon. friend to amend his budget, he need not seek for precedents of such olden times [cheers and laughter]—he could find a precedent in a late Chancellor of the Exchequer, who in the course of one year amended and re-amended his budget, and again amended it a third or fourth time [renewed cheers and laughter]. I must ask, whence is it that these extraordinary attacks are made against my right hon. friend? [hear, hear.] What is the reason—what is the cause that he is to be assailed at every point, when he has made two financial statements in one year, which have both met with the approbation of this House certainly, and I believe also with the approbation of the country? Is it that you are jealous of his success? Is it because he has laboured hard and long—genius contending with rank—until he has attained the proud eminence of his position—the leadership and guidance of the Commons of England? [cheers.] Is it because he has verified in himself the dignified description of a great philosophical poet of antiquity, portraying equally his past career and his present position?

"Certare ingenio; contendere nobilitate;
Notulae atque dies niti prestante labore
Ad summas emergere opes, rerumque potiri"

[cheers.] The best judges in the country will declare, as I believe they have declared, that by his budget he has put himself on a level with the boldest, and, at the same time, with the most prudent financiers whom the country has ever seen [cries of "Oh," from the Opposition side of the House, echoed by cheers from the other]. They will tell you, at any rate, that in the greatest emporium of commerce in the globe these plans of his have reflected on him, in the judgment of those capable of judging on the subject, honour of the highest kind [hear, hear]. They will tell you, as you have been reminded to-night, that he has disproved by his propositions the common fallacy which the world runs away with, that a man of genius cannot be essentially and practically a man of business [hear, hear]. And, whatever may be the result of this debate—whatever may be the fate of the present Government—whatever may be the effect of that ill-assorted alliance which I see before me [Ministerial cheers]—the country will see, I firmly believe, that my right hon. friend has earned for himself a reputation as extensive as the empire for which he is so greatly legislating [laughter from the Opposition benches], and a gratitude as permanent as the honest generosity of a thankful, enlightened, and reflecting community [Ministerial cheers, and renewed laughter from the Opposition].

Mr. GOULBURN opposed the budget from no other motive than an adherence to principles upon which he had always acted when administering the finances of the country. The question was, whether we could afford to part with £2,500,000 of taxation the least oppressive to the country, at the risk of creating a deficiency. The anticipated surplus of £400,000 depended upon contingencies which might convert

it into a deficiency; and it was a questionable kind of courage which impelled him to spend money he had not got, and risk the safety of the country by a remission of taxes which would be of no benefit to the consumer nor any sensible relief to the taxed. The increased house-tax, though it avoided some of the defects of the existing tax, had faults of its own which would be fatal to its continuance. He disputed the conclusions of Mr. Walpole on the subject of the contract with the public creditor, which he believed with Mr. Gladstone would be violated by the proposed modifications of the income-tax. Upon grounds affecting the public credit he viewed with alarm the proposals of the Government, and he implored the House to avoid a measure which would inflict equal injury upon manufactures and agriculture.

It was now nearly half-past twelve, and on the motion of Lord JOSELYN, the debate was adjourned; Mr. DISRAELI and Lord JOHN RUSSELL agreeing, in the hope that a division would be taken the next night.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sir DE LACY EVANS moved, on Wednesday, the second reading of his Parliamentary Electors Bill, for postponing the date on which electors are required to pay up their rates and taxes. It was supported by Sir G. POCOCK, Mr. W. WILLIAMS, and other members. The ATTORNEY-GENERAL opposed the bill, for which he thought no reason had been assigned, and it was rejected by 103 to 67; majority against it, 36.

Lord R. GROSVEHOR's County Polls Bill was afterwards considered in committee, and advanced a stage. Sir JOHN PAXINGTON stated, in reply to Sir WILLIAM MOLLSWORTH, that Government has decided to what extent it will concede the New South Wales petition for local control over revenue, lands, &c.; and he hopes to make a full statement on an early day after the recess.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL has announced the intended introduction of a bill for the abolition of grand juries within the jurisdiction of the metropolitan magistrates.

Mr. DISRAELI gave incidental expression the other evening to his opinion on an important subject:—"I believe that the time is coming," said he, "and perhaps coming very rapidly, when the House will have to take into its consideration the whole question of punishment, and that it will be one of the most pressing questions of the day—and whenever that question comes to be dealt with, and brought to a result, the Government will feel that it ought to act with more directness and decision in the management of gaols." On another matter of great interest—administrative reform—the right hon. gentleman said, in his speech on the budget:—

It is our opinion that the system of administration in this country is not as advanced as the other great operations in this country. Whether we look to our commerce, whether we look to the other occupations of men, they have more changed with reference to the circumstances of the age, than the establishments by which the administration of this country is conducted. Well, sir, how are we to deal with these immense difficulties? If you attempt to reform, you have to meet the two most formidable obstacles in the world—prejudice and skill. The person who presides over a great department does not like your interfering; and he has more knowledge on the subject than you have. What can be more difficult than such an enterprise?

The Earl of SHAFTESBURY has given notice that he will call the attention of the House to the subject of Convocation after the recess.

Mr. HEADLAM put to the Chancellor of the Exchequer on Monday the following question:—"The right hon. gentleman had announced that incomes derived from realized property were to be assessed on a different scale from those arising from industrial occupations, and that the limitation of the former class of payments was to be reduced to £50, and that of the latter to £100 per annum. Suppose a man had an income from the funds of £40 a-year, and from industrial resources of say £80, making together £120 a-year, how did the right hon. gentleman mean to deal with such a case? The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said, it was very inconvenient for hon. gentlemen to put isolated questions of detail, in a manner and at a time when it was obviously quite impossible for him to answer them satisfactorily.

Mr. MORFATT inquired whether it was intended to reduce the present duty on tea of 2s. 1d. per lb., and five per cent. (equivalent to 2s. 2½d. per lb.) to 1s. 10d., without the additional five per cent.? The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER stated that it was the intention of the Government, supposing they carried their measure, to reduce, in the first place, the duty upon tea from 2s. 2½d. to 1s. 10d. per lb., without the five per cent. The five per cent. was at present included in the 2s. 2½d.

Sir J. PAXINGTON has announced that the returns on the subject of the Canada Clergy Reserves will shortly be laid on the table.

Mr. H. BROWN has given notice that, on an early day after the recess, he will call the attention of the House to the lamentable loss of life occasioned by the present system of railway travelling, and to the necessity for the direct interference of the Government to enforce sounder regulations and better management.

Mr. WALPOLE has stated, in reply to inquiries from several metropolitan members, that the removal of Smithfield-market to Copenhagen-fields has been determined upon; and that he has every reason to believe the corporation of the City of London are taking steps to carry out the plans proposed.

THE MALT AND TEA DUTIES.

(From the Examiner.)

The sum of Mr. Disraeli's relief, real or supposed, to the landed interest consists in taking off one-half the malt and one-half the hop-duty. Let us examine the first of these duties, for the last is inconsiderable, and need not detain us. Last year the malt-duty amounted in round numbers to £5,300,000, and Mr. Disraeli therefore proposes to sacrifice at once the clear sum of £2,650,000 of the public revenue, to be made good, as we shall presently see, by a taxation of a far more objectionable description. Mr. Disraeli denounces the malt-tax as one of the highest in our tariff. "Here," says he, "is a prime necessity of life subject to a very high tax,—a tax levied under circumstances greatly restricting industry." This is by no means correct, as may be very readily shown. On the present price of malt the *ad valorem* rate of the duty of 2s. 7½d. a bushel does not exceed sixty per cent. Now the duty on black pepper, after all the only condiment of the working classes, is 200 per cent.; and that on tea, consumed by the same classes, after it has undergone his first year's reduction, 300 per cent., and even after his reformation has attained its acmé, at the end of six long years, 200 per cent. Mr. Disraeli reduces the malt-tax to one-half, but he necessarily continues the onerous restrictions under which the manufacture is conducted; and by reducing the produce to one-half, doubles the charge of collecting what remains of it.

The malt-tax is a tax on those who consume whatever is made from malt, as Mr. Disraeli could not but admit. It is no more a tax on the producer, or on the owner of the land that produces it, than the tea duties are a tax on the Chinese owners of tea plantations, or on the Emperor of China. There can be no monopoly in barley lands such as French proprietors have in certain vineyards, for the countries producing barley abroad are abundant, and already we import, yearly, about a million of quarters for the express purpose of malting. If the British grower can produce barley better and cheaper than the foreigner, he may grow more barley than he now does, but this is clearly the only solid advantage he can derive from reduction of duty. The whole benefit will be derived by the consumer, and even to him it will not be very large—about three-halfpence on a gallon of common beer; no sufficient reason, one would think, for hazarding one-twentieth part of the revenue of the empire. From all this we are led to suspect that the land of promise which the pilot has been holding out to his crew will turn out to be nothing better than the mirage of a Syrian desert.

So much for Mr. Disraeli's alleged relief to the landed interest. We will now speak of his reduction of the tea duties, meant for the common benefit of all classes. Our all-knowing Chancellor of the Exchequer informs us that he has looked very much into the tea question, and consulted all manner of authorities on the subject, from that fantastic gentleman Mr. Pepys, who, near two centuries ago, for the first time "took a cup of the new China drink," and found it very pleasant, down to Mr. Fortune, who, in disguise, had a peep at the famed tea mountains of Vu-he. Yet with all this laborious investigation we suspect he has come to a wrong conclusion. The present duty is 2s. 2½d. a pound, which on tea worth 6d. a pound, the consumption of the poor, is a duty on the value of about 437 per cent.; on tea worth 1s. a pound, the consumption of the middle-classes, about 218 per cent.; and on tea worth 2s., the consumption of the upper-classes, 109 per cent. But Mr. Disraeli will have no classification. He takes all teas, those intrinsically worth four shillings a pound and those worth only one-eighth part of that price, and claps the same rate of duty on them all. His first and most sweeping reduction amounts to seventeen farthings, after which there is to be a reduction of 2d. a pound every year, until, in six long years, the goal of 1s. is reached, when the poor man's tea worth sixpence will pay an *ad valorem* tax of 200 per cent.; the tradesman's at 1s. one of 100 per cent.; and the gentleman's at 2s. one of no more than 50 per cent. This would be the upshot of Mr. Disraeli's magnificent reductions, which will make no distinction even "between black and green."

By Mr. Disraeli's bit by bit reform, in the first year's trial tea now intrinsically worth 1s. a pound and sold wholesale at 3s. 2½d., will be apparently sold to the consumer for 2s. 10d.; but this really will not be so, for, as always happens in cases of petty reduction of duties, the difference will go into the pocket of the dealer, and the consumer will gain nothing at all, or at least no appreciable benefit. Mr. Disraeli estimates the loss which will accrue to the Treasury in the first year of the operation of his scale of duties, at no more than £400,000; but this is founded on a false hypothesis. His paltry reduction of 4½d. will certainly produce no perceptible increase of consumption beyond the one which regularly takes place under the present duties. At this rate the consumption of 1853 will be about £59,000,000, and, consequently, the real loss will approach to a million, while neither trade or consumer will profit.

A RAP FOR THE WEATHER ASTRONOMERS.—M. Arago, the celebrated French astronomer, has published a declaration which some English almanack-makers would do well to take a note of. He protests that he never authorized one of the many predictions which have been imputed to him, and declares that never, be the progress of science what it may, will learned men that are honest and careful of their reputation hazard it by predicting the weather.

LITERATURE.

The Restoration of Belief. Part II. On the Supernatural Element contained in the Epistles, and its Bearing on the Argument. Cambridge: Macmillan and Co. London: George Bell, Fleet-street.

THE second part of this interesting work strikingly displays the many high qualities which distinguished its predecessor. There is the same clearness and depth of mind, and the discussion has the same scholarly character, Christian spirit, firm assurance, and gentlemanly tone. There is more novelty in the special subject here discussed than in the topics of the former essay; and there is more true originality in its treatment than we have met with for many a day, in the same number of pages on any part of the argument for Christianity. The author exhibits rare acuteness in disentangling the evidence he is in search of, from the involved details under, or rather *in*, which it lies. He penetrates to the very heart of the facts he investigates, and they yield him up truths which most men miss. And in the combination of the results of his inquiry, so as to produce the argument on which he rests, he puts out a strength which bears one, not unfairly, yet resistlessly along.

It seems likely that, in the early pages of this tract, the author has had in view, although he does not allude to them, his critics of the "Leader" and "Westminster Review." They assert, as does most of the "philosophical scepticism" of the time, that Christianity is one of the indeterminate questions which can only be reasonably spoken of as "matters of opinion." This the writer fearlessly denies; asserting, on the contrary, that "nothing in the entire round of human belief is more infallibly sure than is Christianity, when it claims to be—*Religion given to man by God.*" He thus states the proposition he undertakes to sustain—"Christianity can be held in question only by aid of violence done to established principles of reasoning, and by contempt of the laws of evidence, which in all cases analogous to this are enforced." Here we at once select a passage for extract.

"What are the conditions of a proposition which should be regarded as a 'matter of opinion?' In connexion with an argument like this, the vague truism will not serve us—That an 'opinion is a proposition concerning which even the best informed men may differ without imputation, even of wrong motives, or of incompetency.' On this ground, we need to be better guarded against misapplications of the word.

"A proposition concerning facts may be indeterminate in consequence of some hopeless deficiency of the extant evidence which relates to it; or there may attach to it an ambiguity in consequence of the occult quality of the facts in question. But these indeterminate propositions, fairly assignable to the region of *opinion*, and which are open therefore to endless discussion, may belong to one, as well as to another of the departments of science, of philosophy, or of criticism. It is a mistake, and a prejudice fertile in errors, to imagine that *OPINION* belongs to one department, and *CERTAINTY* to other departments; as if the honours and immunities of an exemption from the tolls of controversy were the class-privilege of this or that aristocratic science.

"Every science, how absolute soever it may be in its methods of proof, has its indeterminate verge—its open territory of opinion, so long as it is in a progressive condition. Until a science pronounces itself to have reached its culminating point, there is always stretching out in front of it a region over which adventurous speculation takes its course, and whereupon no authority better than that of opinion has as yet been recognised.

"MATHEMATICAL SCIENCE, we are told, is still in progress, and therefore, over this region, even over this, or rather in front of it, there hovers the 'pillar of a cloud'—a cloud of promise, leading the way over the sands of the infinite, toward further conquests.

"As to the PHYSICAL SCIENCES, if what has been ascertained within their compass would fill twenty folios—the matters next outlying beyond these, and which yet are sufficiently defined to be susceptible of intelligible statement, would fill a hundred folios.

"As to those branches of science or of criticism, the bearing of which is upon INDIVIDUAL FACTS, and which deal with *Evidence*—no greater error could be fallen into than that of supposing that, in any special sense, we are *here* entering upon the trackless region of opinion. In truth, as to the relative amount of the certain and the uncertain—of the determinate and the indeterminate—of that which is open to discussion, or is closed against it, and sealed for ever, as infallibly sure, those departments upon which evidence (in the technical sense of the word) bears, show a decisive advantage, as compared with the boundless domains of the physical sciences. It is so on two grounds:—*First*, as to the nature of the subjects respectively treated of; and *Secondly*, as to the symbols, or medium of conveyance, from mind to mind.

"The Physical Sciences, as they relate to the powers, properties, functions, of the material world, inorganic and organized, touch the mere surface of an abyss that is unfathomable. The things concerning which they treat are, more or less, occult, and, for a great part, are inscrutable, as well by the human senses, as by human reason. Besides which, these sciences are compelled to express themselves in a medium which has been borrowed for their use, and which is very imperfectly adapted to the purposes it is now made to serve.

"Mathematical Science has created its own symbols, as fast, and as far, as it has needed them; they are exempt from all ambiguity; and the truths conveyed by them are not attempted to be expressed any further than they are thoroughly understood.

"Parallel advantages attach to the various departments over which EVIDENCE holds sway; for the facts,

with few exceptions, are thoroughly intelligible, and the medium of conveyance—the language of common life, has itself grown out of, or is the spontaneous product of this very class of facts. Language is at home when it is framed into propositions, concerning individual facts, sustained by evidence; but it is doing a work wholly strange to itself when it is giving expression to the generalisations of Physical Science.

"So long as the Latin language lives, it will always be perfectly known what sort of event was intended to be recorded when an accomplished nephew affirms, concerning his learned uncle, that—*Iunius servulus duobus, assurrexit, et statim concidit*: but when we turn to those of this learned writer's pages in which he tries his hand at the scientific explication of natural phenomena, as of thunder-storms (ii. 43), or when Seneca gives his theory of earthquakes (Nat. Quest. iv. 6), we feel, *first*, that the things spoken of by these great men were immensely far beyond their cognizance; and *secondly*, that the terms in which they laboured to convey their own confused notions concerning these things are too indeterminate to have admitted, either then or now, any very certain interpretation.

"The *narrative*—the *history* is just as intelligible now as it was eighteen centuries ago; and it will retain the whole of its bright vivacity to the end of time; so that this one entry upon the page of universal history has a better chance for eternity than have the pyramids. But as to a large portion of our modern Physical Science—every century, as it passes, overlays it with a coating of obscurity, inasmuch as the theories of each era are superseded by those of the next; and inasmuch too, as the terms conveying it, having no real relationship to the things they intend, lose almost all hold of those things in the lapse of time, and cease to be easily intelligible. In respect of the events of the Trojan war—whether the Iliad be history or fable, the Greek language carries a meaning that is unchangeably certain, for ever; but in respect of Aristotle's Astronomy, or of Plato's Scheme of the Universe, nothing can keep the very terms in an intelligible condition, but a running commentary—re-issued from age to age.

"Christianity must not, then, be set off to take its place among indeterminate questions—among 'matters of opinion,' merely because it stands before us as an entry on the page of history; for it stands there in company with things as sure as the surest theorems of geometry. What it teaches—or some of those things, may be, and are, matters of opinion; but not itself."

We have made this long extract, partly because the question lies at the outset of all argument upon Christianity—and partly because in noticing the first part of this work, we vaguely indicated an opinion on this point, which, on consideration, we are not prepared to maintain.

The course of the argument in this portion of the work is thus slightly sketched, previous to entering on it:—

"In behalf of Christianity, it should be shown, first—That the alliance of the historical and supernatural which it offers to our view is not an instance of mere adhesion [where a removal of the adhesive portions may be effected without violence] but of indissoluble cohesion [where the removal of the supernatural would touch the life of the historical mass].—We must, then, show that, unless violence is to be done to every principle which is applicable to the occasion, the conglomerate cannot be cast aside, as unsubstantial, or as destitute of value; inasmuch as the historical portion is of indisputable validity;—it is sure, if anything be sure.—But no endeavours, fairly made, can avail to disjoin the supernatural, in this case, from the historical. In other terms stated—within the compass of the canonical documents of Christianity the supernatural is one and the same as the historical. The two can be accounted *two*, by hypothesis only. Moreover, the two elements—if they be two—coalesce into one mass, not merely by cohesion, of which just now I am to speak; for they are still more intimately blended by the force of *CONGRUITY*. . . . Whether or not the alleged cohesion should be incontestably established, the connexion of Congruity, laying hold, as it does, of our firmest convictions, stands entire."

In filling out this outline the author makes a classification of the books of the New Testament, in special relation to this argument—contending that there can be no difficulty in admitting the apostolic antiquity of the several portions of the canon, inasmuch as all the learned industry brought to bear on them has made out only two or three ambiguous cases; and further pointing out, we think incontestably, that even spurious writings, *so like the genuine* as to be with difficulty distinguishable, would bear the weight of the argument he relies on. In this Classification he intentionally omits the Apocalypse. He then denominates *Fourteen* Epistles "NON-SUPERNATURAL," as containing only the one supernatural element expressed or implied in every Christian writing—the Resurrection of Christ. *Seven* other Epistles are "SUPERNATURAL," as distinctly affirming the fact of a miraculous agency of which the writer professes to have personal cognizance. The remaining books, the Gospels and Acts, are of the same character, with the addition of narrating actual instances of miracles. The two classes of Epistles are then subjected to investigation, each document individually; the character of each is clearly drawn out and the contents summarized. In passing we may remark, that there is a great deal of voluminous New Testament Introduction which is by no means so successful as this chapter in giving a student the historic standpoint for this investigation, and far beneath it in the clearness and profundity with which it brings out the spirit and general significance of these writings. But the object of the writer is, *first*, to show, from the comparatively small portion (1 in 138, he carefully estimates it at) of the supernatural, viewed relatively to the large body of preceptive and ethical matter,—"*That, con-*

versant as they affirm themselves to have been with supernatural events, these writers—not one or two of them, but all—were right-minded men, and were exempt, in a most unusual degree, from the ordinary religious tendency to run into, to run after, or to drive forward, those excitements which the supernatural supplies;" and by this conclusion he prepares the way for the boldest and most forcible assertion of the *second* conclusion, drawn directly from the Epistles which affirm miracles.—That these very men, such as we have seen them to be, "do implicate themselves with the supernatural element of Christianity, and that they do it in the most formal and distinct manner possible; and that therefore it is only by violent means that the supernatural can be severed from the historical, as the two stand connected in the Christian documents." And then, taking into account the indisputable *historic facts*, both as to Christianity and the Christian documents, with which the supernatural indissolubly coheres, he places the alternative thus:—"To yield belief to Christianity, as a supernatural dispensation;—or, To suppose that the apostolic men, not one of them, but all, stand as a class by themselves, of which no other samples have occurred among the myriad varieties of the species: for they are wise and mad—they are always virtuous, and wicked—they are prudent and absurd—in an extreme degree, and they are at all times consistently inconsistent with themselves, and with human nature."

Here we must leave this cogently developed and beautifully written argument, with a new commendation to our readers of a book which meets unbelief with equal fairness and power, with equal independence of mind and fulness of learning; and which is worthy of becoming one of our standard works on the Christian evidences.

Old Roads and New Roads. (Reading for Travellers.) London: Chapman, Hall, and Co., 193, Piccadilly.

THE little volume which bears this attractive title—so suggestive of two civilizations, in each of which, the *old* and the *new*, "public roads" have been at once a producing cause and characteristic feature—is the commencement of a new series of Railway Literature, in the production of which Messrs. Chapman and Hall have very spiritedly entered the lists with the great publishing houses. While, however, adapted in size and general character to such readers, it is intended to bring out works which shall have a permanent value, and be worthy of collection in volumes for the library. Reprints of Essays and Reviews, sometimes modified in form, and original works of sterling excellence and novelty of interest, are contemplated: and as to the style of getting-up, certainly the fine thick paper and beautiful type in which this first issue appears, exceeds anything of the kind yet provided for travellers.

The author of this capital little book is thoroughly "up" in his subject. He treats it with a happy union of good qualities—he gives us grave learning, profuse information, racy anecdote, light and pleasant thoughts, and morsels of literature appropriate to his theme. In manner he is always agreeable, writing with conciseness and expressiveness; conveying clearly solid information at the same time that he amuses his reader. We extract a few passages, which will give the strongest and best recommendation to the work.

"ANCIENT TRAVELLERS."

"Travelling for pleasure—taking what our grandfathers were wont to call the *Grand Tour*—were recreations almost unknown to the ancient world. If Plato went into Egypt, it was not to ascend the Nile, nor to study the monumental pictures of a land whose history was graven on rocks, but to hold close colloquy on metaphysics or divinity with the Dean and Chapter at Memphis. The Greeks, indeed, fortunately for posterity, had an incredible itch for Egyptian yarns, and no sooner had King Psammetichus given them a general invitation to the Delta, than they flocked thither from Athens and Smyrna, and Cos and Sparta, and the parts of Italy about Thurium, with their heads full of very particular questions, and often, to judge by their reports of what they heard, with ears particularly open to any answers the Egyptian clergy might please to give. Yet pleasure was not the object of their journey. Science, as themselves said, curiosity, as their enemies alleged, was the motive for their encountering perils by land and water. Indeed we recollect only three travellers, either among the Greeks or Romans, who can properly be considered as journeying for pleasure. These were Herodotus—the prince of tourists, past, present, or to come—Paulus Æmilius, and Cæsar Germanicus.—Herodotus, there is reason to suspect, did not himself penetrate far into Asia, but gathered many of his stories from the merchants and mariners who frequented the wine-shops of Ephesus and Smyrna. Considering the sources of his information, and the license of invention accorded to travellers in all ages, the Halicarnassian was reasonably sceptical: and generally warns his leaders when he is going to tell them 'a bouncer,' by the words 'so at least they told me,' or 'so the story goes.' Paulus Æmilius travelled like a modern antiquary and connoisseur. And for beholding the master-pieces of Grecian art in their original splendour and in their proper local habitations, never had tourist better opportunities. A negotiation was pending between the Achaean League and the Roman Commonwealth; and since the preliminaries were rather dull, and Flaminius felt himself bored by the doubts and ceremonies of the delegates, he left them in the lurch to draw up their treaty, and took a holiday tour himself in the Peloponnesus. At that time not a single statue, painting, o.

bas-relief had been carried off to Italy. . . . Flaminus, therefore, gazed upon the entire mass of Hellenic art; and the only thing he, unfortunately for us, neglected, was to keep a journal, and provide for its being handed down to posterity.—Germanicus, who had beheld many of these marvels in the Forum and Palaces of Rome—for the Roman generals resembled the late Marshal Soult in the talent of appropriating what they admired—reserved his curiosity for Egypt alone, and traversed from Alexandria to Syene the entire valley of the Nile, listening complacently to all the legends which the priests deemed fitting to rehearse to Roman ears. He was of course treated with marked attention. Memnon's statue sounded its loudest chord at the first touch of the morning ray; the priests in their ceremonial habiliments, read to him the inscriptions on the walls of the Great Temple at Carnac—and proved to him that after all the Roman empire was 'no great shakes,' since a thousand years before, Rameses III. had led more nations behind his chariot, and exacted heavier tributes of corn, wine, and oil, from all who dwelt between the White Nile and the Caspian sea. His journey, however, was so unprecedented a step, that it brought him into trouble with Tiberius. The Emperor was half afraid that Germanicus had some designs upon the kingdom of Egypt, and as that land happened to be the Granary of Rome, the jealous autocrat thought of the possibility of short commons and a bread riot in the Forum. But even if the tourist had no ulterior views, the Emperor thought that it did not look like business for a proconsul to be making a holiday without leave,—and he accordingly reprimanded his adopted son by letter, and scolded him in a speech to the Senate."

Here is a lighter specimen, in which the influence of roads on our commercial condition is marked.

WAKES AND FAIRS.

"To the difficulty of transit on roads was owing the establishment of great annual fairs, still imperfectly represented by our Wakes, Statute-fairs, and periodical assemblages of itinerant vendors of goods. These commercial re-unions are still common in the East, and still frequent in central Europe; although in England, where every hamlet has now happily its general shop, and where the towns rival the metropolis in the splendour of gas-lamps and the glory of plate-glass windows, such fairs have degenerated into yearly displays of giants, dwarfs, double-bodied calves, and gorgeous works of gingerbread. To our ancestors, with their simpler habits of living, supply and demand, these annual meetings served as permanent divisions of the year. The good housewife who bought her woollens and her grocery, the yeoman who chose his frieze-coat, his gay waistcoat, and the leathern integuments of his sturdy props, once only in twelve months, would compute the events of his life after the following fashion:—'It happened three months after last Bury or Chester fair; or, 'Please Heaven, the bullocks shall be slaughtered the week before the next statute.' Nay, dates were often extracted, in the courts of justice, by the help of such periodical memoranda. The Church of Rome, with its unerring skill in absorbing and insinuating itself into all the business or pleasures of mankind, did not overlook these popular gatherings. And if the ascetic Anthony, the sturdy Christopher, or that 'painful martyr,' St. Bartholomew, minded earthly matters in the regions of their several beatitudes, they must have been often more scandalised than edified by the boisterous amusements of those who celebrated their respective feasts. In these particulars, however, ecclesiastical Rome was merely a borrower from its elder Pagan sister. The Compitalia of ancient Rome were street-fairs dedicated to the worship of local deities, and the thirty cities of Latium held annually, on the slope of the Alban Mount, a great fair as well as a great council of Duumviri and Decuriones. To the ancient fairs of Southern Italy we are indebted for one of our oldest and most agreeable acquaintances. The swinging puppets of the Oscans were gradually confined within a portable box, and danced or gesticulated upon a miniature stage. Their dumb-show was relieved by the extemporary jests and songs of the showman, until at length, one propitious morning, some Homer or Shakespeare of the streets conceived the sublime idea of embodying these scattered rags of satire and jest in the portly person of—Mr. Punch. . . . But fairs and general enterprise and opulence are not coeval: neither do they flourish in an age of iron roads and steam-carriages. In fact, they were the results of the inconveniences attendant upon travelling. It was once easier for goods to come to customers than for customers to leave their homes in search of goods."

These extracts are but slight specimens of a book which inaugurates a most promising and attractive series.

WORKS OF FICTION.

Shirley. A Tale: by CURRER BELL. London: Smith, Elder, and Co., Cornhill.—It is really matter for congratulation to our readers that the series of noble novels by the Bells is now complete in a cheap edition. We suppose there are few, except the conscientious people who refrain altogether from reading fiction, who have not dwelt with eager earnestness and throbbing delight on the glorious pages of "Jane Eyre;" and perhaps the touching biography of the author of "Wuthering Heights," prefixed to the recent new edition, has gained an almost equal audience for that powerful though gloomy and fantastic work—which is nearly as wonderful in its way as is "Jane Eyre;" and now we have a one volume reprint of "Shirley," which will carry exquisite pleasure to hosts of grateful and admiring readers, and sustain the reputation of Currer Bell as a writer of fiction surpassing in depth and truth all others of the present time. From an art point of view "Shirley" is perhaps a more perfect work than its predecessor; and if the vein of incident is less new and striking, it is nothing wanting in originality and power of treatment. Read it but once, and its events become vivid memories, and its characters living persons to the mind. Its variousness and freshness, its rare knowledge of

character and life, and its profound human feeling, are unspeakably fine: while its sketches of scenery and circumstance—the crowning glory alike of "Jane Eyre" and "Shirley"—are a species of descriptive poetry unexcelled, as it seems to us, in the whole range of both the poetry and fiction of our country. But "Shirley" has been published too long, and is too generally known, for these remarks to seem anything else than a very unnecessary and uninteresting "retrospective review;" so we leave our readers to make use of the agreeable information, that this edition has appeared.

Alton Locke, Tailor and Poet. An Autobiography. New Edition. London: Chapman and Hall, Piccadilly.—We reviewed Mr. Kingsley's "Alton Locke" at great length on its first appearance, speaking of it with intense pleasure and cordial praise: it is consequently needless that we do more than notice, as we do with great satisfaction, the publication of this cheap one volume edition. Let us add, that still adhering to our opinion of the artistic defects of the book—not at all improved on, by the way, in the author's "Yeast"—and still dissenting from much of its social philosophy and ecclesiastical opinion, we unfeignedly rejoice at having early introduced it to the readers of this journal,—notwithstanding the protests we received at the time, and the offensiveness of our commendations to some who could not or would not understand them: and we are glad to know that the book has taken a strong hold on the public mind, and wrought not a few useful practical results. It is not "Alton Locke," after all, that lives in our recollection, but grand old "Sandy Mackaye,"—one of the best creations in fictitious literature, and a wise and purifying acquaintance, to whom we again recommend every friend we have.

Castle Deloraine; or, the Ruined Peer. By MARIA PRISCILLA SMITH. 3 vols. London: Richard Bentley, New Burlington-street.—This novel has for its main interest the story of the Hon. Mr. Thornton, only son of Lord Deloraine (a peer in ruined circumstances), who falls in love with and privately marries Ellen Maynard, a beautiful and noble girl, without family or fortune; but having a match cut out for him by his father, with Annie Marsden, the only daughter of a returned Indian of enormous wealth, with a view to retrieving the fortunes of the ruined but haughty house of Deloraine, Harry Thornton allows himself to be half threatened and half tempted into a public marriage with the heiress. For her he leaves Ellen, whom he loved, but for whom his supremely selfish nature could not make sacrifice of fortune and his father's pleasure. After a miserable attempt at married happiness, discovery suddenly comes, followed by the suicide of Ellen and separation from his wife. Interwoven with this history are two more—those of Madame Leclercq, a clever and intriguing Frenchwoman, of most repulsive character and guilty of horrible crimes,—and of Mr. Hartwell, a literary man, who had suffered much in the seduction of his wife by Lord Deloraine:—the first of these was the self-constituted guardian of Ellen Maynard, with her own designs to serve thereby; and the second, having met casually with Harry Thornton, formed an acquaintance with him, which enabled him to be his deliverer in the end, through whose counsels he entered on a reformed and expiatory life. Here is a variety of material, and abundance of exciting interest. It is with considerable success that the author has worked out her story. She shows great mastery of complicated details; and has a very vivid way of presenting her scenes. Her characters are thoroughly individual, and developed with completeness and a good deal of power. The drawback is a tendency to preachment,—displayed in the elaborate but really silly pieces of fine writing which, with a monotonous regularity, wind up the principal chapters, and in the prolix discoursing put into the mouths of Hartwell and others. The spirit of the book is always right. If its interest is somewhat of the morbid kind, there is yet a pervading purity which permits us to pronounce it a wholly unobjectionable book. But we fancy the author has written with a purpose:—Hartwell is the medium of conveying some very sound social and political views, of the most decidedly Radical and Anti-state-church complexion. As Hartwell hereby reformed a selfish and criminal aristocrat, perhaps the incident is meant to be typical, and to indicate the power and direction of bearing of true principles in politics and religion. At any rate, the author seems quite in earnest in the belief and advocacy of such views; and as there is enough of excitement and fashionable life in the book to keep it afloat, we hope these soberer portions will not be skipped by its readers. We fear it, because of the fault of manner we have named.

The Cabin Book: or, National Characteristics. By CHARLES SEALSFIELD. Translated from the German by SARAH POWELL. With numerous Engravings. London: Ingram, Cooke, and Co., Strand.—This volume consists chiefly of incidents of life in Mexico and Texas; with occasional interlude,

of story-telling having other scenes. A great part of the contents is extremely disagreeable: we hope it is not true. In spite of the announcement that it is translated from the German, it is impossible to avoid the suspicion that it is the work of an American, who has chosen to resort to a 'dodge' in issuing it to the world. It has a sort of untamed power about its descriptions—and that quality alone can be singled-out for anything like praise: in other respects its revolting character is unredeemed by any special ability.

The Pilgrims of New England: a Tale of the Early American Settlers. By Mrs. J. B. WEBB, author of "Naomi," &c. London: Simpkin and Co., Stationers'-hall-court.—We are delighted that Mrs. Webb has occupied her accomplished mind with the history of the "Pilgrims," as the foundation of another of those charming stories by which she has already obtained an honourable name. The development of character and the occurrence of adventure in the family of the Maitlands is the thread of fiction in her volume; but the outer circle of persons and the general incidents are strictly historical. There is an air of truthfulness in the tale which engages the sympathy of the reader with the individuals whose significant lives are portrayed: and the incorporation of facts is so successfully managed, and is so consistently attended to, that no one can read it without gaining information, or refreshing the memory, respecting the noble men who laid the foundation of trans-atlantic empire and greatness. We may indicate our general opinion of the truth and fitness with which Mrs. Webb has baptised her fiction into history, by saying that we think popular readers will learn more of the spirit of the early settlers, and occasionally—as in the introduction here of Roger Williams—more of the mould of character of leading men, than from many professedly historical or biographical works. We need scarcely add, save for those who have read no previous volume from the same pen, that it is written with refinement and grace, and is altogether one of the most deeply interesting and praiseworthy books of its class.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

The Scottish Congregational Magazine.	A. Fullarton & Co.
Christian Examiner.	W. Tweedie.
British Controversialist.	Houlston & Stoneman.
Teacher's Off-ring.	Ward & Co.
The Scripture Warrant.	Ward & Co.
Diversity of Glory.	Ward & Co.
The Temperance Almanac.	J. Cassell.
The Popular Educator Almanac.	J. Cassell.
The Protestant Dissenter's Almanac.	J. Cassell.
Uncle Tom's Cabin Almanac.	J. Cassell.
The Illustrated Exhibitor Almanac.	J. Cassell.
The Age of Gold.	J. Fonks.
The Duke.	J. Snow.
Preciosa.	J. Chapman.
Religion and Education.	J. Fryse.
The Unity of the Church.	Sunday-School Union.
The Child's own Magazine.	Sunday-School Union.
Class Register.	Sunday-School Union.
Notes on Scripture Lessons.	Sunday-School Union.
Sunday-School Union Magazine.	Sunday-School Union.
Bible-Class Magazine.	Sunday-School Union.
Class Register and Diary.	Sunday-School Union.
The Highlands.	Johnstone & Hunter.
Popular Education.	Longman, Brown, & Co.
The Whistler at the Plough.	J. Ainsworth.

DESTRUCTIVE FLOOD ON THE TYNE.—On Saturday and Sunday it rained incessantly at Newcastle and Shields, and the tide was very high, flooding the quays, &c. On Sunday night the ebb tide receded with great velocity. One of a large tier of heavily-laden vessels off Shields broke from its mooring-chains, drifted athwart the other vessels, and in a few minutes they were also dislodged from their moorings, having torn up the buoys and chains, and were smashing and crashing one against the other in the most fearful manner imaginable, spars, bowsprits, and foremasts, snapping asunder like sticks. The vessels all drove down together in a mass towards the Low-lights, when, having disentangled themselves, they broke away and ran out towards the sea, running ashore on the stones and on the Herd Sand. Four lives were lost, and the damage was very great. The "James and Agnes" drove on the Herd side, with no one on board, foremast and bowsprit gone, with other damage; a French lugger picked up on the bar, with no one on board, damaged. The "Madona," an American barque; an Austrian full-rigged ship, the "Rosetta;" the "Integrity," a Swedish full-rigged ship; the "Lioness," of Jersey, on the stones, all damaged. The "Sovereign," of North Shields, and the "Caroline," of Devonport, with loss of yards and foretop, sunk in the harbour. The "Fairy" (barque) and a London trader much damaged. The "Jane and Elizabeth" much damaged, and making water. The "Kate" (barque) got on shore, but was got off, much injured. Numerous other vessels are more or less damaged, and the injury done to shipping property will cost many thousand pounds to repair.

A HINT TO COMPOSITORS.—It is recorded of Dr. Rees, editor of the "Encyclopædia Britannica," that so difficult to decipher was his handwriting—the characters having the appearance of being written with a burnt stick rather than by a pen—that the compositors engaged on his work sent him a hundred well-made pens, with a respectful request that he would use them.—*Leicester Chronicle.* [The same story is told of Jamieson, author of the Scottish Dictionary.]

During the recent floods at Stoke, one of Lord Chesterfield's keepers found sixteen hares and a fox drowned in one hedgerow.

GLEANINGS.

A western editor, in noticing a new and splendid hearse, thinks "it will afford much satisfaction to those who use it."

There are forty-five applications to Parliament this session for new waterworks, and for extension of old ones, in various parts of the kingdom.

In some parts of the country wells which have been dry for forty years are now filled and running over with water from springs.

The French "Moderator Lamp" is said to be fast superseding the ordinary table lamps manufactured in Birmingham, and some of our lamp-makers are engaged in devising plans to avert French rivalry.

"Jack Shaw," Mayor of Liverpool in the olden time, once told a Jew witness he would throw an inkstand at his head if he did not tell him his Christian name.

Lord Lyndhurst is perhaps the only living British subject who personally remembers Washington at Mount Vernon. His lordship was born a colonist—in Boston.—*Weekly News*.

The unconvertible "fifty-five," who opposed both Mr. Villiers and Lord Palmerston, consist of forty-four county members, and eleven members for boroughs so small as to give only an average of 566 electors to each member.

"True sons of Britain," says the *Gateshead Observer*, "are our Australian brethren. We open the journals which they send across the wave; and, as growl after growl salutes our ear, we feel more and more at home. If 'one touch of nature' there be, more than another, which makes true Britons 'kin,' it is a hearty, outspoken grumble. How closely, then, must we be drawn, in the tender ties of relationship, to the settlers at the antipodes!"

PROBLEM FOR THE PARTICULAR PEOPLE.—The *Glasgow Citizen* has a correspondent, one of whose friends saw a monument in a Highland strath bearing the following inscription:—

"Here lies Alexander M'Pherson,
Who was a most superior person;
He was six feet two without a shoe,
And was slow at Waterloo."

Can any "superior person" explain how Alexander's remains made their way from Waterloo to the Highlands of Scotland?

SINGERS MUST BE CAREFUL.—A singing-master in the northern corner of Iowa, recently dislocated his jaw in attempting to sing "high B." It appears that there was a contest between the victim and a rival teacher as to which should be employed to teach a singing-school, and the former made such desperate efforts to astonish the natives as led to the lamentable result above-mentioned—but he got the school!—*New York Musical World*.

BIRTHS.

December 3, in Gloucester-terrace, Hyde Park Gardens, the wife of Sims Reeves, Esq., of a daughter, which survived its birth only three days.

December 5, at 53, South Audley-street, Grosvenor-square, Mrs. E. A. W. ANDERSON, of a son.

December 6, at Westminster, the wife of the Rev. H. M. GUNN, of a son.

December 7, at Gloucester-road, Regent's Park, the wife of J. G. BARNON, Esq., of a son.

December 8, at Dunston Mills, near Northampton, the wife of Mr. P. P. PERRY, of a daughter.

December 11, at Islington, the wife of Mr. T. JEPPE, jun., of a son.

December 11, the wife of the Rev. B. E. FORSAITH, of Royston, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

July 29, by special license, at St. James's Church, Sydney, by the Rev. R. Allwood, Mr. E. J. HAYMAN, of Philip-street, only son of J. Hayman, Esq., of Holford, Somerset, England, to FREDILLA, daughter of the late Captain Bogo, of Bermondsey, London.

December 4, at the Congregational Chapel, Stourbridge, by the Rev. James Richards, Mr. WILLIAM NORTHWOOD, builder, to SARAH CAPENHURST, both of Worcester.

December 4, at St. James's, Paddington, ROBERT PERL FLOYD, Esq., third son of Major-General Sir Henry Floyd, Bart., to MARY JANE, only daughter of H. CARW, Esq., of Ayshford, Somerset.

December 7, at Bushey, Herts, the Rev. W. POOLE, late of Baptist College, Bristol, to MARY, youngest daughter of the late Rev. J. COLES, of Wokingham, Berks.

December 8, at Colchester, Essex, HENRY GEORGE LIDDELL, Esq., M.P., eldest son of the Hon. Henry Liddell, of Elington House, Northumberland, to MARY DIANA, only child of the late O. G. SUTTON, Esq.

December 9, at All Saints' Church, Portsea, the Rev. W. BOAMP, formerly pastor of the Independent Church, Havant, to Mrs. DAY, widow, of the former place.

December 9, by license, at the Congregational chapel, Bicester, Oxon, by the Rev. W. Ferguson, Mr. W. STEVEN, to Miss A. HALL, both of Bicester.

December 9, at St. James's Church, Westminster, Lieut.-Col. the Hon. ALEXANDER GORDON, second son of the Right Hon. the Earl of Aberdeen, to CAROLINE EMILIA MARY, eldest daughter of Sir J. F. W. HERSCHEL, Bart.

December 14, at the Abbey-road Chapel, Torquay, ROBERT REID KALLER, Esq., M.D., formerly of Madeira, to SARAH FOULTON, eldest daughter of W. WILSON, Esq., of Highstead.

DEATHS.

November 25, at Portsea, WILLIAM JONES, Esq., aged 66, alderman and magistrate of that borough, and for twenty-five years deacon of the Independent Chapel, King's-street.

November 27, at Coronation-road, Bristol, aged 58, the Rev. THOMAS PORTER, minister of Wycliffe Chapel in that city.

December 2, Mr. THOMAS COOK, youngest brother of Mr. Samuel Cook, builder, of Manor-place, Walworth, accidentally killed by falling from the roof of a house.

December 5, at Montrose, N.B., the wife of John ABERDEIN, Esq.

December 5, at Denmark-hill, Camberwell, JANE MAXWELL, the beloved daughter of the Rev. G. LAURIE, of Addington-place, Camberwell.

December 7, at Coborn-terrace, Bow-road, after long and patient suffering, ELIZA, the wife of H. V. GARMAN, Esq., surgeon, of consumption, aged 29.

December 8, in his 73rd year, Mr. ROBERT SHARP, of Durham-place, Lambeth, and for nearly thirty years Superintendent of the School for the Indigent Blind.

December 9, at his residence, 10, Argyll-place, ROBERT JAMES CULVERWELL, Esq., M.D., aged 60, to the deep regret of his family and friends.

December 9, aged 59, ANN, wife of Mr. J. GOODALL, printer, Leeds, and mother of the Rev. Samuel Goodall, of Durham.

December 12, at Nottingham, the Rev. JOSEPH GILBERT, in the 74th year of his age.

Lately, at Birmingham, Mr. F. W. N. BAYLEY, well known for his contributions to the periodical and serial literature of the last twenty years.

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

CITY, TUESDAY EVENING.

The English Stock Market has been rather quiescent, with an upward tendency. The debates on the budget engross much attention, the uncertainty arising from this cause. The progress of the Empire in France, together with the dangerous reactionary measures of the Spanish Government, somewhat counteract the weight that otherwise would attach to the continued influx of money. The price of Bank Stock has risen a little. Exchequer Bills have been scarcely so high. The settlement of the monthly account took place on Thursday, and, during its continuance, the variation was $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; viz., from 100 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 101 $\frac{1}{2}$. The lowest price was on the 16th ult., and there has been a steady rise since.

PROGRESS OF THE STOCKS:—

	Wed.	Thurs.	Friday.	Sat.	Mond.	Tues.
3 per Ct. Cons.	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cons. for Acct.	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$
3 per Ct. Red.	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	101	101
New 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per Ct.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Annuities...	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	104	104
India Stock...	Shut	Shut	Shut	Shut	—	—
Bank Stock...	223	223	223 $\frac{1}{2}$	223 $\frac{1}{2}$	223 $\frac{1}{2}$	223 $\frac{1}{2}$
Exchq. Bills...	65 pm.	65 pm.	60 pm.	65 pm.	— pm.	— pm.
India Bonds...	82 pm.	80 pm.	— pm.	82 pm.	83 pm.	83 pm.
Long Annuity...	6 7-16	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 7-16	—	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$

The imports of bullion, during the past week, have been large, amounting to £670,000; the total shipments of the week, £580,000, chiefly to Australia. There is, consequently, a balance of imports over exports to the amount of about £80,000.

The Foreign Market has been tolerably active. There has been increased speculation in Peruvian Deferred Stock. Mexican Bonds have been heavier, the intelligence being disheartening, though not by any means novel, considering the tenor of that which has been viewed for some time past. The Minister of Finance had applied to Congress for a vote of 1,336,000 dollars to pay the last July and the next January dividends. There was a great doubt, however, whether the application would be successful, or whether the efforts to obtain a loan from the leading capitalists of Mexico would be entertained. The remittance for the dividend is 38,181 dollars, which will about pay Messrs. Baring, and leave a small surplus towards the last July dividend. The *coup d'état* at Madrid has had very little effect upon Spanish Bonds, however serious it appears to be in the view of some parties.

Railway Shares are somewhat lower, business being to some extent influenced by the approach of the settlement. The shares of the Australian banks and Australian and Californian mining companies continue to be freely operated in, and prices have been well supported.

The accounts of the state of trade throughout the country, during the past week, show a continuance of general activity.

PRICES OF STOCKS.

The highest prices are given.

BRITISH.	Price.	FOREIGN.	Price.
Consols.....	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	Brazil.....	98 $\frac{1}{2}$
Do. Account.....	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	Equador.....	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
3 per Cent. Reduced	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	Dutch 3 per cent.	98 $\frac{1}{2}$
2 $\frac{1}{2}$ New.....	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	French 3 per cent.	105 $\frac{1}{2}$
Long Annuities.....	6 7-16	Granada.....	13
Bank Stock.....	223 $\frac{1}{2}$	Mexican 3 per cent. new	24 $\frac{1}{2}$
India Stock.....	—	Portuguese.....	40
Exchequer Bills—	—	Russian 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	105 $\frac{1}{2}$
June.....	62 pm.	Spanish 3 per cent.	50 $\frac{1}{2}$
India Bonds.....	77 pm.	Ditto 3 per cent.	23 $\frac{1}{2}$
		Ditto Passive.....	—

THE GAZETTE.

Friday, December 10.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

An account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending on Saturday, the 4th of December, 1852.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued.....	35,246,890	Government Debt.....	11,015,100
		Other Securities ..	3,984,900
		Gold Coin & Bullion	21,227,786
		Silver Bullion	19,154
	£35,246,890		£35,246,890

[BANKING DEPARTMENT]

Proprietors' Capital	14,553,000	Government Securities	—
Reserve	3,075,011	(including Dead Weight Annuity)	13,962,688
Public Deposits (including Savings Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts)	7,637,710	Other Securities ..	12,410,821
Other Deposits	12,699,303	Notes	12,523,740
Seven-day and other Bills	1,493,607	Gold and Silver Coin	561,442
	£39,458,691		£39,458,691

Dated the 8th day of December, 1852.

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

The following building is certified as a place duly registered for solemnizing marriages pursuant to an act of the 6th and 7th William IV., c. 85:—

Knoll Chapel, Whalley, Lancashire.

BANKRUPTS.

BAIN, ALEXANDER, Old Bond-street, electric clock maker, December 15, January 21: solicitors, Desborough and Co., Sisle-lane, Bucklersbury.

BARNHAW, THOMAS, Brunswick-street, Poplar, licensed retailer of beer, December 20, January 20: solicitors, Piercy and Hawks, Three Crown-square, Southwark.

BOWDEN, WILLIAM JOHN, Ware, Hertfordshire, apothecary, December 20, January 20: solicitor, Mr. Hall, Brunswick-row, Queen's-square, Bloomsbury.

CRIDLAND, JOHN, Sidmouth, Devonshire, grocer, December 21, January 13: solicitors, Coleridge and Son, Ottery St. Mary; and Mr. Terrell, Exeter.

ENGLISH, EDMUND, and EDMUND FRANCIS, Bath, auctioneers, December 24, January 24: solicitors, Messrs. Crutwell, Bath; and Bevan, Bristol.

GILL, JAMES, Calvert's-buildings, High-street, Southwark, hop factor, December 16, January 24: solicitors, Gregson and Son, Angel-court, Throgmorton-street.

GOULDIN, JOHN, Outwell, Norfolk, potato dealer, December 20, January 21: solicitors, Mr. Hensman, College-hill, London; and Mr. Ollard, Upwell, Cambridgeshire.

KERON, JAMES, Altrincham, Cheshire, builder, December 20, January 17: solicitors, Nichols and Worthington, Altrincham; and Mr. Sitke, Manchester.

MURRAY, ROBERT HAMILTON, Alfred-place, Camden-road, Islington, baker, December 23, January 21: solicitors, Messrs. Hillery, Fenchurch-street.

NESS, JAMES, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, grocer, December 17, January 28: solicitors, Mr. Watson, St. Nicholas's-churchyard; and Messrs. Shield and Harwood, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street, London.

PISTRUCCI, EMILIO, Salisbury-street, Strand, lithographic artist, December 23, January 25: solicitor, Mr. Rushbury, Surrey-street, Strand.

RHODES, CHARLES, Terrace, Kensington, milliner, December 22, January 25: solicitors, Mr. Holmes, Great James-street, Bedford-row; and Mr. Clarke, Reading.

SPEED, THOMAS, sen., Liverpool, butcher, December 23, January 14: solicitor, Mr. Greatley, Liverpool.

STAGO, HENRY, Croydon, Surrey, grocer, December 21, January 25: solicitors, Russell and Burdon, Martin's-lane, Cannon-street, City.

THORNTON, WILLIAM, St. John's-hill, Battersea, builder, December 16, January 20: solicitor, Mr. Jones, Quality-court, Chancery-lane.

WILLIAMS, DAVID, Dowlais, Glamorganshire, grocer, December 23, January 26: solicitor, Mr. Bevan, Bristol.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

CUTHBERTSON, JOHN, Pollockshaws, surgeon, deceased, December 16, January 13.

M'LAREN, JOHN, Bialgowrie, Perthshire, draper, December 13, January 3.

SHARP, FREDERICK, Jedburgh, brewer, December 13, January 5.

DEMOVAN, HENRY LOUIS PLATON and FRANCIS GARDEN, Leith, merchants, December 14, January 4.

DIVIDENDS.

Nicolas Geary, St. James-street, Piccadilly, and Oxford-street, stay and corset maker, first div. of 1s. 6d., December 11, and three subsequent Saturdays, at Mr. Edwards', Samsbrook-court—William Pain Beecham, Hawkhurst, Kent, banker, first div. of 2s. 1d., December 18, and three subsequent Saturdays, at Mr. Edwards', Samsbrook-court—William Thompson Lee, Heath, Yorkshire, merchant, first (on new proofs) and second divs. of 10s. and 3s. 3d., December 13, and any subsequent Monday or Tuesday, at Mr. Hope's, Leeds—Hodgson, Lewis, and Co., Halifax, spirit merchants, first div. of 6s. on subsequent proofs, any day, at Mr. Young's, Leeds—Robert Squire James, Leeds, ironmonger, first div. of 3s., any day, at Mr. Young's, Leeds—Barr and Sykes, Huddersfield, yarn spinners, first dividend of 2s. 10d., any day, and Mr. Young's, Leeds—Robert Barr, Huddersfield and Glasgow, yarn spinner, first dividend of 1s., any day, at Mr. Young's, Leeds—John Davies, Abergel, Denbighshire, grocer, first div. of 4s., December 15, and any subsequent Wednesday, at Mr. Turner's, Liverpool—William Hornby, Kirkdale, joiner, first div. of 4s. 6d., December 15, and any subsequent Wednesday, at Mr. Turner's, Liverpool—Edward Jones, Liverpool, draper, div. of 8d., December 15, and any subsequent Wednesday, at Mr. Turner's, Liverpool—John Crosthwaite, Liverpool, merchant, second div. of 6d., December 15, and any subsequent Wednesday, at Mr. Turner's, Liverpool—James Reid, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, shipbroker, second div. of 4d. (in addition to 1s. 6d. previously declared), December 11, and any subsequent Saturday, at Mr. Baker's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Tuesday, December 15.

The following buildings are certified as places duly registered for solemnizing marriages, pursuant to an act of the 6th and 7th William IV., c. 85:—

The Independent Chapel, Bradford, Yorkshire.

St. Joseph and Etheldreda, Rugby, Staffordshire.

BANKRUPTS.

ASKET, JOHN, Shelton, Staffordshire, timber merchant, January 8 and 31, 1853: solicitors, Messrs. Llewellyn, Tunstall, and Hodgson, Birmingham.

BONNETT, ALFRED, Bridge-house-place, Newington-caneway, window blind manufacturer, December 27, January 23, 1853: solicitor, Mr. Teague, Crown-court, Cheapside.

DUDGON, STEPHEN, Litchurch, Derbyshire, builder, January 7 and 21, 1853: solicitors, Mr. Bowley, Nottingham, and Mr. Hodgson, Birmingham.

HIRST, GEORGE, Hornoset, Kirkburton, Yorkshire, manufacturer, January 10 and 31, 1853: solicitors, Mr. Turner, Huddersfield, and Messrs. Bond and Barwick, Leeds.

ROBINSON, WILLIAM, Grand Junction-terrace, Edgware-road, upholsterer, December 28, January 25, 1853: solicitors, Messrs. Sole and Co., Aldermanbury.

SPRATT, JOHN, Sloane-street, and Exeter-street, Chelsea, coach builder, December 23, January 25, 1853: solicitor, Mr. Childley Gresham-street.

WALTON, WILLIAM, Leamington Priory, Warwickshire, baker, December 30, January 19, 1853: solicitors, Messrs. Poole and Son, Southam, and Mr. Hodgson, Birmingham.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

WHITE, JOHN, Slayhill, Lanarkshire, ironstone contractor, December 16, January 6, 1853.

THOMSON, THOMAS, Perth, glass merchant, December 20, January 10, 1853.

QUIGLEY, MICHAEL, Glasgow, general dealer, December 18, January 10, 1853.

DIVIDENDS.

John Wilkins, Brighton, builder, first div. of 6s. 8d., Dec. 14, and any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr. Nicholson's, Basinghall-street—Henry Plummer, jun., Golden-lane, wood turner, first div. of 1s. 9d., December 14, and any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr. Nicholson's, Basinghall-street—Henry Adams, Hastings, Sussex, hardwareman, first div. of 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., December 14, and any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr. Nicholson's, Basinghall-street—William Wieler, Crutched-friars, City, merchant, first div. of 1s. 9d., December 14, and any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr. Nicholson's, Basinghall-street—John Marsden, Manchester, laceman, first div. of 1s. 10d., December 21, and any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr. Pott's, Manchester—Samuel Padgett, Preston, Lancashire, draper, first div. of 3s. 6d., December 21, and any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr. Lee's, Manchester—George Moon, Borrowby, Yorkshire, corn miller, first div. of 1s. 6d., on new proofs, December 16, and any subsequent Thursday, at Mr. Freeman's, Leeds—John Watson, Skipton, Yorkshire, dealer, second and final dividend of 8d., on Thursday, December 16th, and any subsequent Thursday, at Mr. Freeman's, Leeds—Thomas Skelton Sleighthelm, Scarborough, Yorkshire, painter, first and final div. of 5s., December 20, and any subsequent Monday or Tuesday, at Mr. Hope's, Leeds—Michael Lees, Salterhebble, Yorkshire, woollen manufacturer, first div. of 8s., December 20, and any subsequent Monday or Tuesday, at Mr. Hope's, Leeds—John Jackson, Scarborough, Yorkshire, silversmith, first div. of 1s. 4d., December 20, and any subsequent Monday or Tuesday, at Mr. Hope's, Leeds—Jacob Dove, Leeds,

Yorkshire, currier, second div. of 7d., December 20, and any subsequent Monday or Tuesday, at Mr. Hope's, Leeds—William Threlfall, Addingham, Yorkshire, cotton spinner, second div. of 9d., December 20, and any subsequent Monday or Tuesday, at Mr. Hope's, Leeds—Alexander McKerron, Kingston-upon-Hull, Yorkshire, draper, second div. of 2s. 6d., December 14, and any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr. Carriek's, Hull—James Luxford, Market Basen, Lincolnshire, tailor, first div. of 2s. 6d., Dec. 14, and any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr. Carriek's, Hull—Cyrus Gittins, Hanley, Staffordshire, grocer, first div. of 3s. 10d., any Thursday, at Mr. Whitmore's, Birmingham—Francis Rufford, Stourbridge, banker, first div. of 1s., any Thursday, at Mr. Whitmore's, Birmingham—Richard Halero, Sunderland, Durham, provision merchant, second div. of 8d. (in addition to 2s. 10d. previously declared), December 18, and any subsequent Saturday, at Mr. Baker's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne—John James, Liverpool, ship-builder, second div. of 14d., December 18, and any subsequent Monday, at Mr. Bird's, Liverpool—James Scott McCulloch, Liverpool, draper, first div. of 1s. 11d., December 20, and any subsequent Monday, at Mr. Bird's, Liverpool—John Roberts, Carnarvon, merchant, fifth div. of 23-64d., December 13, and any subsequent Monday, at Mr. Bird's, Liverpool.

MARKETS.

MARK LANE, MONDAY, December 13th.

The quantity of English Wheat at this morning's market was small, and sold readily to the millers 2s. to 3s. per qr. dearer than on Monday last; in foreign Wheat there was less doing than on Friday, but purchases could not have been made without paying the same advance. The top price of Flour was raised to 46s. per sack. In American Flour there was a fair amount of business doing at prices 1s. per barrel higher than on this day week. The supply of English Barley being liberal, the Trade, unless for finest malting qualities, was very dull, and prices 1s. per qr. lower. Beans the turn dearer. Peas firm. The arrivals of Oats were moderate, and good Corn fully 6d. per qr. higher than on Monday last. Linseed 1s. to 2s. dearer, and Cakes ready sale at rather higher rates.

BUTCHER'S MEAT, SMITHFIELD, Monday, December 13.

This was "the great Christmas Cattle Market." From the fact that the past season has been an unfavourable one for the production of fat stock, it was, at one period, pretty generally imagined that the supplies of Beasts fit for Christmas consumption, and which are invariably shown at this particular period, would have exhibited a material falling off, both as to number and quality. The result of this day's proceeding, however, has completely falsified the anticipation. As regards the merits of the Beasts shown, we may observe, that we have seen them quailed, but never excelled. In the first class for weight we may place the Shorthorns; in the next for weight and symmetry, the Herefords; in the next, for general usefulness, the Devons. The show of Scots was a remarkably good one, and not a few were of heavy weights, especially those from Norfolk and Aberdeen. From nearly every county in England stock came to hand, and amongst which we noticed some fine Sussex Oxen and Fambrookshire Hants, in first-rate condition, and which sold at comparatively high prices. There were several remarkably fine short-horned Heifers from Lincolnshire, as well as some old Durhams, and a small sprinkling of Irish breeds. Very few home-breds were on offer, and it is a cause of regret with some parties that this peculiar breed has been so much neglected of late years. Notwithstanding that the number of Beasts was not in excess of the corresponding market in 1851, and that the attendance of both town and country butchers was extensive, the Beef trade—owing to the heavy rain which fell throughout the day, and the unfavourable state of the weather for slaughtering—ruled inactive; nevertheless prices were supported. The general top figure for Beef was 4s., but a few very superior Beasts realised 4s. 6d. per 8lbs., and a good clearance was effected. About 5,000 Beasts came to hand from Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, and Northamptonshire; 1,800 Herefords, 1,000 Devons, &c., from other parts of England, and 800 Scots from Scotland. For the time of year, the supply of Sheep was very moderate. All prime breeds commanded a brisk inquiry, at an advance in the currencies of Monday last of fully 2d. per 8lbs. The general top figure for down was 4s. 8d., but several lots realised 4s. 10d. per 8lbs. Heavy sheep were not so much in demand as the Down qualities. We were fairly supplied with Calves, in which only a limited business was doing, at Friday's decline in prices. The sale for Pigs was in a very sluggish state, at last week's quotations.

Price per stone of 8lbs. (sinking the offal)
Beef 2s. 8d. to 4s. 6d. Veal 2s. 6d. to 4s. 0d.
Mutton 3s. 4d. to 4s. 8d. Pork 2s. 10d. to 3s. 10d.

HEAD OF CATTLE AT SMITHFIELD.
Beasts. Sheep. Calves. Pigs.
Friday... 981 4,400 310 800
Monday... 6,271 20,570 290 310

NEWSMANS AND LEADENHALL MARKETS, Monday, Dec. 13.—Notwithstanding that the supplies of each kind of meat on sale here to-day were very extensive, a steady business was again transacted. Beef, Mutton, and Pork supported previous rates; but Veal was somewhat lower. The arrivals from the country last week were 12,000 carcasses.

Per 8lbs. by the carcass.
Inferior Beef 2s. 0d. to 2s. 9d. Inf. Mutton 2s. 8d. to 2s. 10d.
Middling do 2 4 2 8 Mid. ditto 3 0 3 8
Prime large 2 10 3 0 Prime ditto 3 8 4 0
Prime small 2 2 3 4 Veal 2 8 3 10
Large Pork 2 6 3 0 Small Pork 3 2 4 0

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6d. to 7d.; of household ditto, 5d. to 6d. per 4lbs. loaf.

PROVISIONS, London, Monday, December 13th.—There was no animation in business last week. Of Irish Butter the London dealers bought in moderation. A considerable quantity was purchased for the northern counties for immediate use and partially on speculation. The delivery from the wharves was good, and with decreased stocks the market closed with firmness at the prices of this day's evening. Dutch was in limited request, at a decline of 4s. to 6s. per cwt. Bacon was dull, sparingly dealt in, and 2s. to 3s. per cwt. cheaper. Hams and Lard of prime quality were a ready sale, at full prices.

PRICES OF BUTTER, CHEESE, HAMS, &c.
Friesland... per cwt. 94 to 98 Double Gloucester, 52 to 60
Kiel 90 91 per cwt. 52 to 60
Dorset (new) 96 100 Single, do. 44 50
Ditto (middling) 96 100 York Hams, 94 100
Carlton 86 90 Westmoreland, do. 74 80
Waterford, do. 84 88 Irish, do. 66 74
Cork, do. 80 86 American, do. 54 58
Limerick 70 74 Wiltshire Bacon 50 52
Sligo 78 82 (green) 54 58
Fresh Butter, per dos. 12 14 Waterford Bacon 50 52
Cheshire Cheese, per cwt. 50 70 Hamburg, do. 50 52
Cheddar, do. 56 68 American, do. 50 52

POTATOES, SOUTHWARK, WATERBURY, December 13th.—Since our last report, our market has been barely supplied, coastwise, owing to contrary winds, still the trade is heavy for most sorts, and the following are this day's quotations:—

York Regents 80s. to 100s. per ton.
Scotch Regents 80s. to 100s.
Ditto, reds 75s. to 85s.
Lincolnshire Regent's .. 75s. to 110s.
Perth & Forfarshire Cops —s. to —s.
Kent and Essex —s. to —s.
Cambridge & Wisbeach 100s. to 110s.
Dutch white 60s. to 65s.
French 80s. to 100s.

HOPS, BOROUGH, Monday, December 13th.—The business doing in our market is not extensive, the owners of the few fine Hops on hand being indifferent as to selling. Prices are fully supported.

Sussex Pockets 86s. to 100s.
Weald of Kents 90s. to 105s.
Mid and East Kents 95s. to 150s.
Farnham —s. to —s.

SEEDS, Monday, December 13th.—Clover and Trefolli continue to tend upwards in value, but the business done to-day was not extensive. Canary was obtainable at last week's terms. In other articles we have no change to report.

WOOL, CITY, Monday, December 13.

The market has been steady for both colonial and foreign. The imports of Wool into London last week amounted to 4,228 bales, of which 1,400 were from Sydney, 1,172 from Taganrog, 380 from Germany, 457 from Galatz, 14 from Jamaica, and the rest from Algou Bay.

TALLOW, MONDAY, December 13.

For all kinds of Tallow our market has become heavy, and prices have declined fully 1s. per cwt. To-day, P.Y.C. on the spot is quoted at from 46s. 0d. to —s. 0d., per cwt., and for forward delivery very little doing. Rough fat, 2s. 8d. per 8lbs.

PARTICULARS OF TALLOW.

	1848.	1849	1850	1851	1852.
Casks.	Casks.	Casks.	Casks.	Casks.	Casks.
Stock this day ...	38,176	48,795	56,152	68,451	48,819
Price of Y. C. ...	44s. 0d.	38s. 6d.	37s. 0d.	36s. 9d.	46s. 0d.
Delivery last week	1594	2504	2254	3156	3329
Do. from 1st June	50,655	52,701	51,738	57,455	57,118
Arrived last week	5268	2584	1785	290	1926
Do. from 1st June	85,298	76,023	82,946	89,373	65,309
Price of Town ...	45s. 0d.	42s. 0d.	39s. 6d.	39s. 6d.	49s. 3d.

HIDES AND SKINS.

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Market Hides, 56 to 64 lbs.	0	1	0	2
Ditto 64 72 lbs.	0	2	0	2
Ditto 72 80 lbs.	0	2	0	2
Ditto 80 88 lbs.	0	2	0	3
Ditto 88 96 lbs.	0	3	0	3
Ditto 96 104 lbs.	0	3	0	4
Ditto 104 112 lbs.	0	0	0	0
Lamb Skins.	0	0	0	0
Horse Hides	5	6	6	0
Calf Skins, light	1	0	2	6
Ditto full	3	6	5	0
Polled Sheep	6	3	8	0
Kents	5	4	6	4
Half-breeds	5	4	6	4
Downs	3	10	4	9

COAL MARKET, Monday, December 13.

The market was very heavy, to-day, at last Friday's rates. Adelaide's, 16s.; Braddyl's, 15s. 9d.; Eden, 15s. 9d.; Tanfield, 14s. 6d.; Stewart's, 16s. 6d.; South Durhams, —s. 0d.; New Pelton, —s.; Kelloe, 16s. 0d.; South Hartlepool, 16s.; Wyllam's, 15s. 0d.; Hartley's, 15s. 6d.; Hetton's, 16s. 6d.

Fresh arrivals, 69; left from last day, 65: Total, 134.

COLONIAL MARKETS, TUESDAY EVENING.

SUGAR.—The market has opened with a steady appearance, at last Friday's prices, fine grocery qualities being least in demand. 730 hhds. West India sold, including Barbadoes, in public sale, 35s. 6d. to 39s. 6d. 6,500 bags of Mauritius offered, and found buyers at last week's prices, 29s. to 39s. 6,000 bags of Bengal offered, about 1,000 bags bought in the remainder sold; fine qualities scarcely supported previous rates; grainy, 36s. to 41s. 6d.; Benares, 37s. to 39s. 6d.; Date and Mauritius sort, 30s. to 35s. 6d.; brown, 26s. to 27s. 1,100 bags Madras sold, common, 27s. to 29s.; good to fine, 34s. to 38s. The refined market has become bare of goods ready delivery, and prices are about 6d. higher than last week. Grocery lumps, 44s. 6d. to 47s. 6d.

COFFEE.—There has not been a public sale to-day, but there has been a good demand for native Ceylon, and about 1,200 bags sold, the bulk at 46s. 6d., a part very good 47s., leaving quotations firm at 46s. 6d. to 47s. A cargo of Rio de Janeiro is reported sold for Hambro, the exact price has not transpired.

TEA.—The market remains suspended, in consequence of the budget not having been settled.

COTTON.—We are without sales to report to-day, but the article has a steady appearance.

TALLOW.—The market has been dull, and declined to 45s. RICE.—200 tierces of Carolina were offered in public sale and bought in at 26s.

SPICES.—300 bags Pimento sold in public sale at 5d. to 5½d.; and 1,000 bags black Pepper at 3½d. to 3¾d. per lb., which scarcely supported previous rates. Nutmegs sold 2s. to 3s. 8d. Mace, 2s. 4d. to 2s. 11d. Penang Cloves, 11d. to 11½d. per lb.

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HALSE'S LETTERS ON MEDICAL GALVANISM.

(For the other Letters on Medical Galvanism, Invalids are solicited to send to Mr. Halse for his Pamphlet. See below.)

LETTER I.

PARALYSIS.—TO INVALIDS.—Galvanism has for a long time been resorted to as a powerful remedial agent, but, unfortunately, it has been applied by men totally ignorant of its principles. Can it, therefore, be wondered at that it has so frequently failed of producing any beneficial effects? My great improvement in the Galvanic Apparatus was a method to regulate its power to the greatest nicety, so that an infant may be galvanised without experiencing the least unpleasantness; but no sooner do I make it public that I have made this discovery, than a host of imitators spring up like mushrooms, and state that they are also in possession of the secret; and, by all I hear, a very pretty mess they make of their secret. Now, all the world knows how eminently successful I have been in cases of Paralysis, particularly in recent cases. This success I attribute entirely to my superior method of regulating the power of the galvanic apparatus; for, without a perfect regulating power, it is utterly impossible to produce successful results. Scarcely a week passes but I have two or three patients who have been either galvanised by some pretender, or have been using that ridiculous apparatus called the electro-magnetic or electro-galvanic apparatus—and, as may be reasonably expected, without the slightest benefit. Many pretenders in the country having heard of my success, and my high standing as a medical galvanist in London, have made it public that they have received instructions from me, and are acting as my agents; and, not satisfied with this, are actually selling apparatuses, representing them to be mine. I shall, of course, endeavour to put a stop to this. In the meantime, I now state that my galvanic apparatuses can be procured from me only, as I employ no agents whatever. I will now endeavour to show how galvanism acts in cases of paralysis. Paralysis, or palsy, consists of three varieties—the hemiplegia, the paraplegia, and the local palsy. In the first, the patient is paralysed on one side only; in the second, the lower part of the body is affected on both sides; and in the third kind, particular limbs are affected. The cause of the attacks is the withdrawal of nervous influence from the nerves and muscles of the various parts. Now, Galvanism has been proved by the most eminent physiologists to be capable of supplying the nervous influence to those parts of the body which may be deficient of it, and hence the reason of its astonishing effect in cases of paralysis. In patients thus afflicted, I find that some parts of the spine are less sensitive than other parts; and, until those parts are aroused into action, the patient will not recover. Any medical man, who knows anything whatever of Galvanism, will be at once convinced how applicable Galvanism must be to such complaints; for not only does it arouse the dormant nerves and muscles into action, but it supplies them with that fluid of which they are deficient—viz., the nervous fluid. I think it, however, but fair to state that, in cases of paralysis of long duration, I as frequently fail as succeed, whilst in recent cases I generally succeed. Still, Galvanism should be resorted to in every case of paralysis, no matter of how long duration it might have been,—for it cannot possibly do any harm and it may do good. I repeat, Galvanism is a powerful remedy in cases of paralysis.

Health is the greatest worldly blessing we can enjoy, and yet many invalids, for the sake of saving a few guineas, will purchase apparatuses which are entirely useless for medical purposes. Galvanism, they say, is Galvanism, no matter whether the price of the apparatus be much or little. They may as well say a fiddle is a fiddle, and that there is no difference in them. Surely no one of common sense, who feels desirous of testing the remedial powers of Galvanism, will, for the sake of a few guineas, throw his money away by purchasing an imperfect instead of a perfect apparatus. He may as well not try Galvanism at all as try it with an inefficient apparatus. Those latter remarks I address particularly to invalids; but how much stronger do they apply to medical men who are applying Galvanism? They find it fail of producing those wonderful effects which I have found it to produce! And why is it? Simply because they are using an imperfect apparatus. Scarcely a day passes but I receive an order for my galvanic apparatus from medical men who have been using the small machines and found them useless.

I conclude by stating, that if medical men employ Galvanism at all in their practice, they are bound, both in duty to themselves and to their patients, to use the apparatus in its perfect form. The price is ten guineas. The cash to accompany the order.

WILLIAM HOOPER HALSE.

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Mr. Halse recommends paralytic patients residing in the country to purchase one of his Ten Guinea Portable Apparatuses; as, with his instructions, they will be enabled to apply the Galvanism themselves without the least pain, and fully as effectively as he could at his own residence.

Invalids are solicited to send to Mr. W. H. HALSE, of 23, Brunswick-square, London, for his pamphlet on **MEDICAL GALVANISM**, which will be forwarded free, on receipt of two postage-stamps. They will be astonished at its contents. In it will be found the particulars of cures in cases of asthma, rheumatism, sciatica, the douloureux, paralysis, spinal complaints, headache, deficiency of nervous energy, liver complaints, general debility, indigestion, stiff joints, all sorts of nervous disorders, &c. Mr. Halse's method of applying the galvanic fluid is quite free from all unpleasant sensations; in fact, it is rather pleasurable than otherwise, and many ladies are excessively fond of it. It quickly causes the patient to do without medicine. Terms: One Guinea per week. The above pamphlet contains his Letters on Medical Galvanism.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.—Mr. Halse is weekly in receipt of letters from invalids, informing him that they have been imposed upon by parties who have Galvanic Apparatuses for sale, representing them as Halse's Galvanic Apparatuses, and which they have afterwards discovered were not his at all. The only way to prevent this imposition is to order the Apparatus direct from Mr. Halse himself.

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A NEW VOLUME

will be commenced on the First of January, 1853, and the Committee consider this a favourable opportunity for again soliciting the attention of Evangelical Christians, of all denominations, to the unsectarian, thoroughly liberal, and high literary character of this Magazine. In the original prospectus, issued by the Projector, it was observed, that a Monthly Magazine, devoted to "the free and able exposition of Christianity, of its essential spirit, of its characteristic principles, of the modes in which it legitimately works, and of its diversified action upon individual minds, and upon society—altogether unfettered by sectarian or party restrictions—divested, as much as possible, of whatever is technical in form, or dogmatic in temper—and offering for the instruction of the intelligent and reflecting, the carefully expressed thoughts of able contributors upon those religious topics which may have engaged most

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On the Canon of the Old Testament.
On the Canon of the New Testament.
An Analysis of Hengstenberg on the Book of Revelation.

BIOGRAPHICAL:—

John Sterling.
Bretschneider.
Andrew Fuller.
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Address to Dissenters.
Literature and Christianity.
Philemon, the Christian Slave-master.
The Disendowment of Maynooth College.
The Church's Mission to the Masses.
Recent Progress of Romanism in Great Britain.
Laud and Priestism.
Wesley and Methodism.
The First Bishop.
"What Would the World Say?"
Stone Pillar Worship in Ireland.

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Orthodoxy.
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The Three Brothers: a Parable for Christian People.
The Early Church and its Ministry.
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Christmas Day.

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